

سكنا من لى لى

Arens: Egypt violated treaty

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's Defence Minister Moshe Arens Monday accused Egypt of violating the treaty between the two countries by recalling its ambassador over Israel's invasion of Lebanon last year. Speaking at a ceremony inaugurating a new air force base at Nevalim, near Beersheba, Mr. Arens said Egypt's recall of its envoy soon after the invasion was a "flagrant violation of our peace treaty." "Had we known Egypt would behave in this fashion I doubt whether Israel would have made massive concessions by handing back the entire Sinai with its strategic importance, oil wells, and airfields," he said. Israel has full diplomatic representation in Cairo and a low echelon Egyptian staff in Tel Aviv but relations have been cool since differences erupted over the Palestinian issue and later over Lebanon.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تيمز من المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Abu Jihad warns of clash with Syria

BEIRUT (R) — A top Palestinian official warned Monday of a strong possibility of a military clash between Syria and Palestinian guerrillas in northern Lebanon. Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat's top military commander, Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihad), said in a press statement: "Syrian troops and tanks have reinforced their provocative presence in areas where the Palestinian revolutionary forces are deployed in north Lebanon." He said the aim was to tighten the siege around Palestinian guerrillas and civilians. There are two major Palestinian refugee camps in north Lebanon near Tripoli, in an area under overall Syrian control. "We have definite information that a Syrian decision has been taken to carry out a military operation, irrespective of the cost, to liquidate the Palestinian revolution's presence and to disarm it," said Mr. Abu Jihad.

Volume 8 Number 2378 AMMAN, TUESDAY OCTOBER 4, 1983 — DHUL HIJAH 27, 1403 Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Numeiri sends message to King

AMMAN (Petra) — Sudanese President Jafar Numeiri's special envoy Omar Mohammad Yassin arrived here Monday carrying a message to His Majesty King Hussein from Mr. Numeiri on the current situation in the Arab region and relations between Jordan and Sudan. Mr. Yassin was met at the Queen Alia International Airport by the chief of protocol at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and senior ministry officials.

S. Korea marks national day

AMMAN (Petra) — South Korean Ambassador to Jordan Jai Sung Kim hosted reception Monday at the Amra Hotel to mark the occasion of South Korea's national day. Attending the reception were a number of officials, members of diplomatic missions in Amman and invited guests.

Reagan cancels trip to 3 Asian states

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has indefinitely postponed his visit to the Philippines and to Thailand and Indonesia in November because of his pre-occupation with key issues in Congress, the White House announced Monday. It said he would carry out scheduled visits to Japan and South Korea next month, although dates might have to be rearranged.

Earlier story on page 8

Shots fired at Israeli bus

TEL AVIV (R) — Unidentified gunmen fired at an Israeli bus Sunday night near the occupied Arab West Bank town of Hebron but caused no casualties, police said. Israeli Radio said four Palestinian youths were arrested as suspects. The bus was on its way from Jerusalem to the Jewish enclave of Kiryat Arba, on the edge of Hebron, which has been the scene of frequent clashes between residents of the mainly Arab town and Israeli settlers.

Two Israelis injured near Tyre

TEL AVIV (R) — Two Israeli soldiers were slightly injured when a car-bomb exploded on the side of the road as they passed south-east of Tyre in southern Lebanon Monday, the army said. The army spokesman said the injured men were helicoptered to hospital in Israel. He added that Israeli forces were searching the area.

Iraqi deputy premier arrives in Austria

VIENNA (R) — An Iraqi trade delegation led by First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan arrived Monday for talks with Austrian leaders. The two-day visit is politically significant and provides an opportunity to discuss increased trade links and a possible oil deal, Austrian officials said. Apart from talks with Austria's new Chancellor Fred Sinzowatz, Mr. Ramadan will meet former Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, active in Middle East affairs and the first West European leader to recognise the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Lebanon ceasefire shatters

BEIRUT (R) — Tank or artillery shells and machine-gun fire shook southern Beirut suburbs Monday as the army fought with leftist gunmen in the worst violation so far of a week-old ceasefire, residents reported.

The fighting was limited to Muslim suburbs south of the city's disused racetrack and life continued as normal in the city centre.

But it was the first time tank or artillery shelling had been heard in Beirut since a Saudi-mediated ceasefire ended a month of warfare in Beirut and the mountains a week ago Monday.

In the rest of Beirut, including tense suburbs controlled by Shi'ite Muslim or other leftist militias, as well as the surrounding hills, the ceasefire continued to hold.

But the Beirut clashes added urgency to political moves, called for in the Saudi-mediated ceasefire deal, aimed at reconciliation among the country's long-warring factions.

President Amin Gemayel held urgent consultations with the cabinet and army chiefs to discuss reports of 600 army desertions and a weekend announcement by Druze leader Walid Junblatt of a separate Druze administration in the mountains.

Monday's clashes were mainly in the districts of Qasas and Shatila, site of one of the refugee camps where hundreds of Palestinian refugees and Lebanese were massacred by Israeli-backed Lebanese militiamen last year.

But six shells, apparently from tanks or artillery, landed in the predominantly Christian district of Ain Al Rummaneh, about two kilometres to the east across the old "green line" between the mainly Muslim and Christian sectors, the Falangist radio and local residents said.

A Reuters correspondent in the area heard three rounds of tank or artillery fire, as well as the regular explosions of rocket-propelled

grenades and the chatter of machine guns.

There was no indication as to who was firing the shells.

Heavy gunfire also broke out around a disused bank south of the city where representatives of the Lebanese army and the Druze, rightist and Shi'ite militias were meeting to try to consolidate the ceasefire.

British troops guarding the building, in a no-man's land between Shi'ite, rightist and Druze areas, near Beirut airport, took cover but did not shoot back. They said later the gunfire had started because somebody shot at a dog.

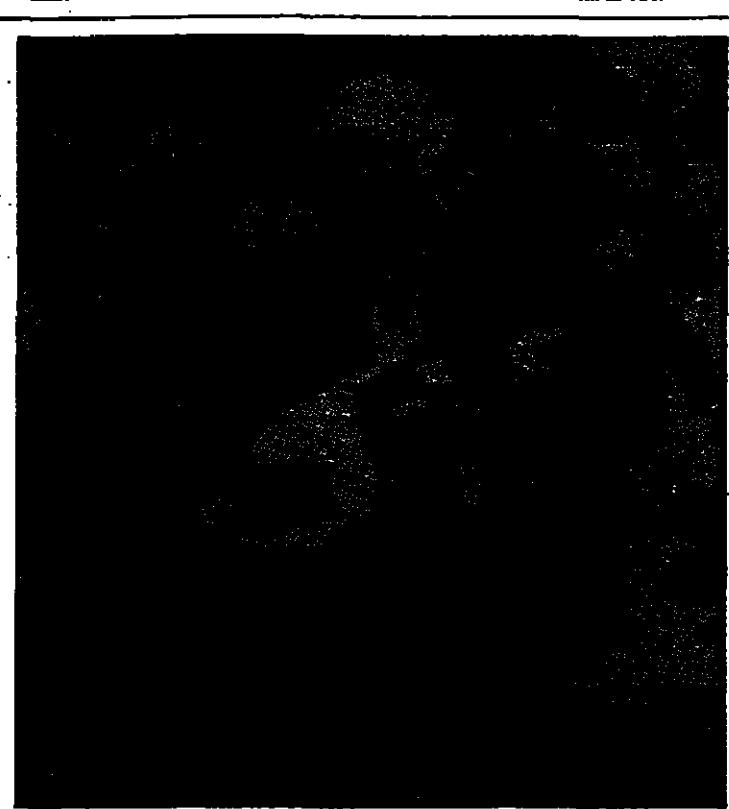
Rightist militiamen in the village of Kfar Shima and their Druze counterparts in the nearby township of Shweifat, all of them hidden in deserted buildings, thought the other side had started shooting. Both sides then opened up at each other for 10 minutes, a British soldier on the scene said.

The British soldiers, part of a four-nation peace-keeping force with U.S., French and Italian troops, were on guard duty in between buildings and in sand-coloured ferret armoured cars, close to their headquarters in the village of Hadath.

The Lebanese army, apparently trying to avoid an escalation, told reporters Monday's clashes in south Beirut were with unidentified gunmen, stressing that the powerful Shi'ite Muslim Amal (hope) militia was not involved.

Amal, which controls Shi'ite southern suburbs, is one of the parties to the daily "Security Committee" meetings with the army and other militias.

Earlier report on page 2



A Druze woman and child, who were released Sunday by Lebanese Falangists after a month in captivity along with some 200 others, wait for a bus to take them back to their home in the Druze area of Beirut (A.P. wirephoto)

Junblatt in Athens

ATHENS (R) — Lebanese Druze leader Walid Junblatt arrived in Athens Monday on an unexpected visit which Greek officials said was to discuss the situation in Lebanon with the Greek Socialist government.

Mr. Junblatt arrived from Damascus and was escorted from the airport to an unknown destination, apparently south of Athens, by Greek Foreign Ministry officials. He refused to be filmed or photographed or talk to newsmen.

The officials said Mr. Junblatt's programme in Greece had yet to be arranged but they understood he would meet the Greek prime minister, Andreas Papandreu, and Foreign Under-Secretary Carolos Papoulias to exchange views on Lebanon.

Greece, whose ruling Socialist Party is sympathetic to the Druze cause and opposes Western involvement in Lebanon, has been asked about contributing to a possible United Nations force of observers in Lebanon, informed sources said.

Jordan drills for oil at Azraq, H-4

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan's Natural Resources Authority (NRA) has started drilling two more wells in Azraq, 100 kilometres east of Amman, and H-4, a pumping station on the border with Iraq, in a fresh attempt to strike oil, the Arabic daily Al Dustour said Monday.

It said the wells would be drilled to depths of between 3,000 and 4,000 metres.

A number of foreign companies have been unsuccessfully searching for oil in Jordan for the past 30 years.

Hijri year begins Friday

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran Monday issued a statement to the effect that Friday, Oct. 7, will be the first of Muharram, 1404 Hijri, will be the first day of the new Hijri year, and a religious occasion. The statement requested concerned Jordanian bodies to mark the occasion in a proper way.

The Hijri calendar started in the sixth century A.D., when Prophet Muhammad and his followers immigrated from Mecca to Medina due to too intensified persecution by the non-faithful, who sensed danger to their interests in the new religion of Islam. Following the hijrah (emigration) to Medina, which became the centre of the emerging faith and state, the Islamic drive started to gain strength and momentum until eight years later the return of the emigrants to Mecca opened a new era in the Islamic history, and marked the establishment of a new civilisation in the history of mankind.

The Islamic World celebrates the first of Muharram as the opening day of the Hijri year, which consists of 12 months.

Hussein briefed on Arabsat's progress

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received at the Royal Court Monday Arab Satellite Communication Organisation (Arabsat) Director-General Ali Al Mashtat who briefed the King on various aspects and the progress achieved in various phases of the Arab satellite project.

King Hussein stressed the importance of constant vigil and efforts to foil all campaigns hostile to the project and the need for removing all obstacles impeding its completion on schedule.

The Arabsat project will serve as an auxiliary to ground communication networks in various Arab countries linking them in a unified space communication network via satellite.

The King's meeting with Mr. Mashtat was attended by Telecommunication Corporation Director-General Mohammad Sha'id Ismail.

Prince Talal arrives for meetings on human order

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Monday received at the Queen Alia International Airport Prince Talal Ibn Abdul Aziz, president of the Arab Gulf programme for supporting U.N. development organisations and special envoy of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), who arrived in Jordan to participate in the sessions of the Independent Committee for the New International Human Order, co-chaired by Prince Hassan and Prince Sadr Eddin Aga Khan.

Prince Aga Khan, Court Minister Amer Khammash, Chief Islamic Justice Ibrahim Al Qattan, Saudi embassy officials and a number of senior Jordanian officials were also at the airport to welcome Prince Talal.

The committee was set up at a special ceremony at the U.N. headquarters in Geneva on July 5, 1983. The ceremony was attended by U.N. Secretary-General Javier

Perez de Cuellar, Prince Hassan, Prince Talal and Prince Aga Khan. The committee includes 25 specialists and law scholars representing various parts of the world in its membership.

Prince Hassan had proposed the setting up of an international human order in his address to the 36th session of the U.N. General Assembly in 1981. The committee is a non-governmental body working outside the framework of the U.N. and its members work on a personal basis and focus their attention on promoting human trends as a significant factor in current international affairs. The committee also concentrates on raising public awareness of human issues.

The committee is currently considering the issue of relief work during natural calamities including the problem of desertification and protection of individuals in special cases, and the application of basic human rules in wartime.

Jordan gets U.N. centre

AMMAN (Petra) — Princess Rahmah Centre for Rural Development at Allan has been chosen to house the United Nations Regional Centre for Agricultural and Rural Development Services in the Near East.

Jordan was adopted as the home for the centre by a recent conference organised in Rome by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti, who headed the Jordanian delegation to the conference, told the Jordanian News Agency. Petra, on her return home.

The centre, Mrs. Mufti said, is the first U.N. regional centre to be based in Jordan. It will help activate agricultural reform and rural development in the region, and will help draw rural people in to the process of increasing productivity so as to improve the living conditions of small farmers, the minister said.

The centre will also involve the rural population in the social, economic and cultural aspects of life in their related countries, Mrs. Mufti pointed out.

The decision to locate the centre in Jordan was taken by the 17-participating members at the conference upon Jordan's request.

The centre will organise the exchange of information and data between the Near East member states, and will prepare research papers and alternative programmes for improving field-research in member countries.

Compilation, translation and dissemination of information in the agricultural reform and rural development spheres will be circulated on the widest scale possible by the centre, Mrs. Mufti added.

Chances fade for Shamir coalition

TEL AVIV (R) — A coalition put together by Israeli Prime Minister-designate Yitzhak Shamir began to break up Monday as he prepared to seek parliamentary approval for his new government.

A rebellion by 10 deputies appeared to dash Mr. Shamir's chances of winning a confidence vote in the 120-seat parliament this week unless there were a last-minute change of mind by some of the dissenters.

The major shock to Mr. Shamir, 67, came Sunday when the ultra-religious Agudat Israel party said

it had completely lost interest in supporting him and called for a general election.

The four-man faction had earlier said it would withdraw its backing only if Mr. Shamir, the foreign minister designated to succeed outgoing Prime Minister Menachem Begin, failed to muster a clear majority in parliament.

Six other rebels had told Mr. Shamir that they would abstain if he held the confidence vote this week before making more serious efforts to draw the opposition Labour Party into a coalition government of national unity.

Abstentions by the 10 would slash Mr. Shamir's maximum vote in parliament to 54 — two less than the opposition.

Mr. Shamir and Agudat leaders agreed to meet Monday to discuss the crisis. So far the foreign minister has appeared defiant.

Parliamentarian Ronnie Milo, a senior member of Mr. Shamir's Likud coalition, told reporters that the vote, tentatively scheduled for Thursday, would go ahead.

Kyprianou: Turkish troops must quit Cyprus

UNITED NATIONS (R) — President Spyros Kyprianou said Monday the Cyprus problem could not be solved without the withdrawal of Turkish troops and "colonisers".

In an address to the General Assembly, he also ruled out any division or partition of the island.

"There can be no solution without the restoration of the unity and the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all Cypriots, including the right of refugees to return to their homes," Mr. Kyprianou said.

Referring to Turkish troops that have occupied the northern part of the island since 1974, he said: "The Cyprus problem cannot be solved without the withdrawal from Cyprus of Turkish occupation troops and without the return of the colonisers to Turkey."

Protracted efforts had been made to reach a settlement between the Greek- and Turkish-Cypriot communities.

"We have already made a significant contribution by agreeing to a solution based on a system of federation, something which was totally unthinkable in the past," President Kyprianou said.

He said there had been other far-reaching proposals, such as the demilitarisation of the island and effective human rights guarantees for all Cypriots under international supervision.

"But, under no circumstances, can we accept any kind of division, or partition as a basis for a solution," he added.

Reasons for '73 embargo still exist, says OAPEC

BAHRAIN (R) — The imbalance in U.S. Middle East policy which led to the 1973 Arab oil embargo still exists, the Organisation of Arab Oil Producing Countries (OAPEC) said Monday.

In a comment on the embargo imposed by Arab countries on shipments of oil to supporters of Israel in the war of October 1973, the organisation said: "The 1973 oil embargo was due unequivocally to the U.S. administration's bias and imbalance of their policies in the area."

"Those policies have not changed despite the vital interests of the U.S. in the Arab World," it said in its latest monthly bulletin.

OAPEC admitted the embargo had failed in its goals — to bring about an Israeli withdrawal from the territories Israel occupied in 1967 and to secure the rights of the Palestinian people.

But the embargo did have one

tangible result, it said.

"The sudden perceived shortage of fuel brought home to a wide segment of the American public the fact that the Middle East is more than just Israel," it said.

The OAPEC bulletin said oil remained a powerful complement to an array of factors which could be used by Arab countries to react to a perceived danger.

But it added: "Recourse to an oil embargo is not always the only or even the strongest option open to the Arab Nation in its continuing struggle against Zionist invasion and occupation."

Kuwait-based OAPEC groups Algeria, Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates. Egypt was suspended in 1979 for signing the Camp David accords with Israel.

China condemns British statements on Hong Kong

PEKING (R) — China Monday accused British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and other senior government figures of creating problems in talks on the future of Hong Kong by making "inappropriate remarks."

"Responsible personnel of the British government have time and again talked improperly about the future of Hong Kong and this aroused serious attention from various circles," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

According to the New China News Agency (NCNA), he said: "Inappropriate remarks made by British leaders cannot lead to a reasonable solution of the question."

More difficult.

The agency said the spokesman was referring to remarks made by Mrs. Thatcher on Sept. 23 and by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Richard Luce on Sept. 28.

Mrs. Thatcher said Hong Kong would have been independent years ago, like Singapore, if it had been an ordinary colony and if most of the territory had not been ceded to Britain on a 99-year lease which expires in 1997.

China condemned these remarks two days later.

Hong Kong market stumps, page 7

INSIDE

- Lebanese ceasefire appears stalemated, page 2
- NCC debates industrial issues, page 3
- Should we thank Junblatt, asks Rami G. Khouri, page 4
- Expert recalls experience of oil spills around the world, page 5
- Maradona blasts Spanish fans, referees, page 6
- Gold price dips below \$400, page 7
- Riots hit Philippines economy, page 8

MIDDLE EAST

Lebanese ceasefire appears stalemated

BEIRUT (R) — A ceasefire between the Lebanese army and Syrian-backed insurgents entered its second week Monday without any visible progress on political aspects of the Saudi-mediated truce.

The factions invited to a proposed "national reconciliation conference" have not agreed where to meet and diplomatic efforts to find neutral observers to monitor the truce have encountered obstacles.

The chances of a successful dialogue between the government and its opponents, led by Druze chief Walid Junblatt, looked dimmer Sunday after the government expressed outrage at his decision to set up a local council in Druze-held areas.

Farouk Jabr, a counsellor to President Amin Gemayel, accused Mr. Junblatt of trying to establish a Druze canton in the Shouf mountains as a first step towards partition of the country.

Mr. Gemayel was taking certain measures to counteract Mr. Junblatt's decision, he said, but he refused to give any details.

Political sources in Mr. Junblatt's Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) said the government's reaction to the proposed local council was out of all proportion.

The local council was only a provisional body and the right-wing Falangists had had similar councils in their areas for years without the government making strong objections, they said.

Mr. Junblatt again angered the government Sunday when he addressed some 600 soldiers, said to be deserters from the Lebanese army, at an army barracks behind Druze lines.

The soldiers announced they would no longer obey orders because the command was using them against their own people.

Mr. Junblatt said he was in favour of a united army but he predicted it would break up if the commanders continued to use it in internal Lebanese disputes.

The role of the army was at the core of the three-week mountain war last month, when Mr. Junblatt refused to let troops into the Shouf until the rightist-dominated government made political concessions to the Druze and other leftwing factions.

The ceasefire which ended the

fighting has generally held by Lebanese standards despite minor daily violations.

Neutral observers envisaged in the agreement have not materialised because of differences over their origin.

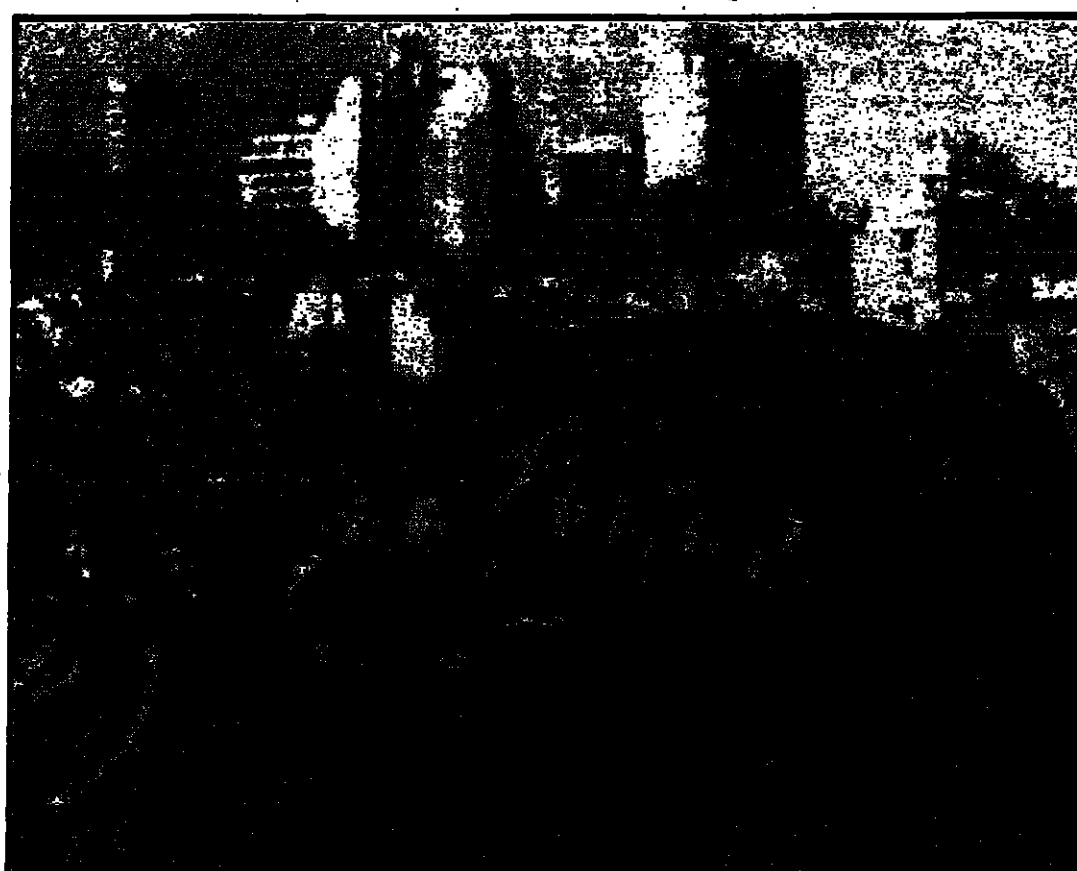
Syria and the Druze militias say they are against the U.N. monitoring the truce on the grounds that this would contribute to a partition of Lebanon.

A foreign ministry official will Monday meet the ambassadors whose countries are permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, apparently as part of a new attempt to find volunteers for the observer force.

Mr. Jabr said he was confident the reconciliation conference would start next week but gave no indication that the factions had agreed on a venue.

Many reports have said the first meeting will probably be abroad to overcome the problem of finding neutral territory in Lebanon itself.

The aim of the conference will be to find a political formula acceptable to the country's complex patchwork of religious sects and political groupings.



ROTATING IN BEIRUT: Four hundred French replacement troops, some of whom are photographed here in a truck with Beirut

as the background, moving into their positions Saturday. (A.P. wirephoto)

Mitterrand meets African leaders

VITTEL, France (R) — Heads of state and ministers from 37 African countries arrived here Monday for a two-day informal summit hosted by French President Francois Mitterrand.

Mr. Mitterrand greeted his guests, flown in from Paris in two special planes, on the steps of the big hotel in this sleepy spa resort.

The French president gave a warm handshake to Upper Volta President Thomas Sankara, making his first visit to France since

seizing power in a coup in August.

Capt. Sankara refused to attend a dinner at the Elysee Palace Sunday night for francophone heads of state. He said in a radio interview Monday he was unhappy to be met on his arrival in Paris by Mr. Mitterrand's adviser on African affairs Guy Penne while other African leaders were greeted by more senior officials.

Capt. Sankara, dressed in camouflage and carrying a pistol at his hip and a red par-

achutist's beret, was the only leader to arrive in military uniform.

French officials said King Hassan of Morocco, who initially said he would come to Vittel as an observer, would not be coming and his place would be taken by Crown Prince Sidi Mohammed.

Mr. Mitterrand gave a particularly warm welcome to Chad President Hissene Habre. The Chad problem is expected to dominate the summit.

Kabul claims death of British 'spy'; London authorities deny knowledge

LONDON (R) — A British spy has been killed in Afghanistan while carrying sophisticated equipment designed to transmit information to a United States satellite, Radio Kabul said.

The radio, quoting the official Bakhtar news agency, said the man, named as Stewart Bodman, was killed last July 1 during a clash with anti-government guerrillas trying to smuggle semi-precious lapis lazuli stones into Pakistan.

In London, the British Foreign Office said of the reported incident: "We know absolutely nothing about it."

A spokesman said Britain's acting ambassador in Kabul, charge d'affaires John Garner, would report to London if he were informed that any Briton had died there.

The spokesman said he had no idea if the British government had any employee in Afghanistan at that time.

In a broadcast Sunday monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), Kabul Radio

said captured documents and the confessions of "bandits" taken prisoner were evidence that "British intelligence service agents illegally crossed the border with a group of Afghan counter-revolutionaries."

The documents showed the group was "due to collect intelligence information, to help the counter-revolution in different fields and to unleash destruction and terror in Afghanistan," Kabul Radio said.

"A modern and sophisticated communication apparatus equipped with a computerised code system for collecting intelligence information was also recovered from the killed British spy. This system was being used for remote communication through the U.S. satellite," the radio added.

"The documents also showed the band had plans to install various sophisticated spying instruments in different parts of Afghanistan and to ensure their connection with the U.S. satellite in outer space, so as not only to de-

fect intelligence information about Afghanistan but also from other countries in the region and Soviet territory, according to Kabul Radio.

"This information was to be despatched automatically through the U.S. space satellite to imperialist espionage centres," it added.

The radio said notes recovered from the British "spy" revealed the group had in its possession time fuses and material used in making mines and grenades.

"The group was not alone and in April this year when they crossed the Afghan border two Frenchmen, one Swede and a Japanese also illegally entered the country from Pakistan as agents," the radio said. Four other British spies were also about to join the group, it added.

The agency named two "suspected English and French organisations" which it said were revealed in documents to have sponsored the espionage operations of the group.

Leopards may bedevil Kohl in Middle East

BONN (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl starts on Wednesday a three-nation Middle East trip which is likely to be overshadowed by a controversy over Saudi Arabian plans to buy advanced West German Leopard II tanks.

Dr. Kohl's seven-day trip, aimed at improving West German relations with Arab states and at promoting peace efforts in the region, will take him to Jordan, Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

The chancellor, faced with Israel's stern warnings over damage to its relations with Bonn if the tank deal goes ahead, has repeatedly said he will make no decision on whether to sell Leopard tanks to Saudi Arabia until after his Middle East tour.

But diplomats here say the issue seems certain to dominate his talks in Jeddah and that refusal to sell the tanks could sour relations with one of Bonn's closest Arab partners and a major oil supplier.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Alois Mertes said Sunday Bonn was in a dilemma over the deal.

"I know the chancellor is determined not to commit himself on the issue during his visit," Mr. Mertes said. "The Gulf region, including Saudi Arabia, needs security. But Israel also has a right to security against dangers which threaten its existence."

The newspaper Welt reported Monday that Saudi Arabia wanted 500 Leopard IIs, one of the most effective modern battle tanks, at a cost of 1.75 billion marks (\$660 million).

This would be a massive boost

to the arms industry here. The Saudis say former chancellor Helmut Schmidt promised to let the tanks be sold during a visit three years ago, but he has denied this. Bonn officials say they have no evidence of such a pledge.

Dr. Kohl, keen to preserve West Germany's policy of good relations both with Israel and the Arabs, is not expected to decide about the tanks until after a planned trip to Israel that he hopes to make later this year.

He was to have gone there last month but postponed the visit at the last minute after Prime Minister Menachem Begin resigned.

During Dr. Kohl's forthcoming tour his talks with King Hussein and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak are likely to focus on both the Lebanese situation and the search for a long-term solution to regional conflicts in general.

Dr. Kohl is expected to advance the view of the 11-nation European Community that foreign forces should quit Lebanon.

He is also expected to call for Arab recognition of Israel's right to exist and Israeli acceptance of the Palestinians' right to self-determination as an indispensable element in winning lasting peace.

Both King Hussein and Mr. Mubarak have already visited Bonn since Dr. Kohl took office a year ago.

Dr. Kohl will be accompanied by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Juergen Moellmann, who later goes on to Bahrain and Oman for further talks on bilateral relations and the Middle East question.

Evren blasts Council of Europe in speech

ANKARA (R) — Turkish President Kenan Evren said Monday Turkey could live without the Council of Europe which last week condemned a planned new Turkish parliament as undemocratic.

But he said the Council, a grouping of European parliamentary democracies, would not expel Turkey because it regarded Turkey as a land of warriors vital to the security of Europe and because council members wanted to continue to put pressure on Ankara.

West Europeans had considered it their duty to intervene in Turkey's internal affairs since the last days of the Ottoman empire," he told Ankara military schools students.

"But I must reiterate here once again that the Turkish republic did not come into being through membership of the Council of Europe... the Turkish people will go on existing with or without the Council of Europe," Gen. Evren said.

The council's parliamentary assembly has rejected next month's general election as undemocratic because the ruling generals, who took power in a 1980 coup, have restricted the number of parties allowed to run.

It rejected an appeal to oust Turkey altogether from the council.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said total spending in 1973 was 20.6 million Yemiri rials (\$4.5 million) and this had jumped to 586 million rials in 1982 (\$127.3 million).

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

He said building up the armed forces had not obstructed the country's economic development.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	BBC WORLD SERVICE
639, 720, 1413 KHz	639, 720, 1413 KHz
MAIN CHANNEL	6:00 Newsweek 6:30 Breakthrough
17:30 Koran	6:45 Financial News 6:55 Reflections
17:45 Cartoons	7:00 World News 7:30 24 Hours News
18:10 Children's Programme	7:45 World News 8:15 24 Hours News
18:35 Children's Programme	8:30 World News 9:00 24 Hours News
19:10 Local Programme on Sport	9:30 World News 10:00 24 Hours News
20:00 News in Arabic	10:30 World News 11:00 24 Hours News
20:30 Local Programme	11:30 World News 12:00 24 Hours News
21:30 Local Programme	12:30 World News 13:00 24 Hours News
22:10 Chinese Drama	13:30 World News 14:00 24 Hours News
23:05 News in Arabic	14:30 World News 15:00 24 Hours News
FOREIGN CHANNEL	15:30 World News 16:00 24 Hours News
18:00 French Programme	16:30 World News 17:00 24 Hours News
19:30 News in French	17:30 World News 18:00 24 Hours News
20:00 News in Hebrew	18:30 World News 19:00 24 Hours News
20:30 News in Arabic	19:30 World News 20:00 24 Hours News
21:10 Comedy: Hi De Hi	20:30 World News 21:00 24 Hours News
21:30 Secret Army	21:30 World News 22:00 24 Hours News
22:00 News in English	22:30 World News 23:00 24 Hours News
22:15 Knots Landing	23:30 World News 24:00 24 Hours News
RADIO JORDAN	24:30 World News 25:00 24 Hours News
855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM	25:30 World News 26:00 24 Hours News
& parity on 9500 KHz, SW	26:30 World News 27:00 24 Hours News
07:00 Morning Show	27:30 World News 28:00 24 Hours News
07:30 News Bulletin	28:30 World News 29:00 24 Hours News
08:00 News Summary	29:30 World News 30:00 24 Hours News
08:30 Oriental Foods	30:30 World News 31:00 24 Hours News
09:00 Morning Show	31:30 World News 32:00 24 Hours News
10:00 News Bulletin	32:30 World News 33:00 24 Hours News
10:30 News Summary	33:30 World News 34:00 24 Hours News
11:00 Pop Session	34:30 World News 35:00 24 Hours News
11:30 News Bulletin	35:30 World News 36:00 24 Hours News
12:00 News Summary	36:30 World News 37:00 24 Hours News
12:30 Pop Session	37:30 World News 38:00 24 Hours News
13:00 News Bulletin	38:30 World News 39:00 24 Hours News
13:30 News Summary	39:30 World News 40:00 24 Hours News
14:00 News Bulletin	40:30 World News 41:00 24 Hours News
14:30 News Summary	41:30 World News 42:00 24 Hours News
15:00 Concert Hour	42:30 World News 43:00 24 Hours News
16:00 News Summary	43:30 World News 44:00

Ain Ghazal statues shipped to London for consolidation

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The valuable collection of some 20 plaster statues and figures discovered at the 8,000-year-old Neolithic village of Ain Ghazal earlier this summer was shipped to London Monday for consolidation work at the University of London's Institute of Archaeology.

The statues will need to stay in London for between six months and one year, where they will be treated under the supervision of Mrs. Kathryn Tubb, University Demonstrator in Archaeological Conservation at the Institute of Archaeology, according to Jordanian Department of Antiquities Director Dr. Adnan Hadidi.

The decision to send the statues to London was finally made a few weeks ago after careful consideration of the possibility of doing the conservation work here in Amman. But it was decided that the facilities and personnel were more readily available in London, Dr. Hadidi told the Jordan Times, and the decision to ship the statues was made after detailed consultations with and the recommendation of UNESCO and its Rome-based International Council for the Preservation of Cultural Property.

Dr. Gary Rollefson of Yarmouk University, co-director of the Ain Ghazal dig, told the Jordan Times that final excavations at Ain Ghazal produced a total of around 10 large human statues and some 12 smaller figures, though the compressed state of the statues on top of one another makes it impossible now to know the precise number. They date from a Neolithic-village from around 6,250-6,000 B.C., located along the highway leading into north Amman, across from the city's main sewage treatment plant. The large statues are thus probably the oldest of their kind discovered anywhere in the world, and are of extraordinary value to archaeologists and historians interested in the development of human culture and art at the end of the Stone Age.

The collection of statues was taken out of the ground in one block, still in their original position and embedded in the soil in which they have rested for over 8,000 years. Some consolidation work was done on them to keep them from crumbling after they were exposed to the air during the excavations. The 350-kilogram block of soil and statues was carefully wrapped in two layers of foil and surrounded by a specially designed wooden frame. The empty space within the box frame was filled with a rigid polyurethane foam that immobilised the entire contents of the box, which was through-bolted and bound with steel bands for shipping.

Miss Nazmiya Rida Tewfic of the Department of Antiquities accompanied the shipment to London, also carrying in her hands four boxes that contain fragments of the smaller figures.

The boxed crate with the collection of statues and figures weighed in at just over 350 kilograms, and measured 1.5m x 1.2m x 0.75m. It was shipped aboard a regularly scheduled London flight of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline. Alia assumed all costs of the shipping as its contribution to the collective international effort to preserve the statues.

An Alia spokesperson told the Jordan Times here Monday that "this is probably the most precious cargo that we have ever carried, because of its importance to the cultural heritage of mankind, and we were glad to play a role in the project as part of our ongoing commitment to help in the preservation of Jordan's antiquities."

Mrs. Tubb, who spent about six weeks in Jordan during the summer immediately after the statues were discovered, told the Jordan Times in an interview several weeks ago that the statues need to be taken out of their protective boxed crate as soon as possible so as to avoid their being damaged by any humidity that may be trapped inside their foam and foil sealing layers. The foam is a good shock absorber and insulator required to allow their being shipped, she said, but it should not remain around the statues for too long because they are very susceptible to deterioration from excess humidity.

In London, the statues will be analysed by using X-ray techniques to determine the precise chemical composition of the plaster material from which they are made, then they will be slowly cleaned and consolidated one by one.



Some of the statues which were discovered recently at Ain Ghazal and which are being shipped to London for restoration work (Photo by Henry Couderc)

Dr. Hadidi has applied to UNESCO for funding to help cover the cost of the conservation work, and he hopes that a scholarship may be arranged soon through the British Council to allow a Department of Antiquities staff person to spend a year in London pursuing the conservation course at the Institute of Archaeology and simultaneously helping to work on the conservation of the Ain Ghazal statues.

Seeing off the statues at the airport today were Her Highness Princess Alia, Dr. Hadidi, and Dr. Rollefson. Mrs. Crystal-M. Bennett, director of the British Institute at Amman for Archaeology and History, and Dr. David McCree, director of the American Centre for Oriental Research, both of whom contributed to the effort to safeguard the statues, were also present, as was Dr. Svend Helms, who designed and constructed the special box crate

in which the statues were shipped. Dr. Rollefson is in the process of applying for further funding to American, Jordanian and international institutions to undertake a third season of excavations at Ain Ghazal next summer, when he plans to co-direct another eight-week season with Dr. Alan Simmons of the University of Kansas. Funding for this year's dig was provided by the National Geographic Society, Yarmouk University, the Department of Antiquities and several other institutions.

Hassan opens seminar on Egypt

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan opened Monday a seminar on "Egypt and the Arab World" organised by the Jordanian Centre for Studies and Information.

In his opening address, the Prince warned against the imminent dangers threatening the Arab World, and the factors that intensify these dangers. Crown Prince Hassan asked the participants in the seminar to abide by the rules of scientific research and resort to objective dialogue in their discussion of the strategic and economic dimensions of the Arab World.

Every individual Arab community has its role in building up an integrated entity, and world

developments invite us to change our economic attitude and rely on our own resources to invest in raising the level of local expertise to increase the rate of domestic production, the Prince said.

Dependence on our own resources supplements the pan-Arab contribution and helps us accomplish the desired integration, the Prince pointed out.

Prince Hassan stressed that the seminar should arrive at specific ideas, which should be followed up and enriched. Seminars of similar importance on the political and economic Arab relations with Egypt should be organised, Prince Hassan concluded.

In the evening session, Dr. Samir Radwan, a U.N. economic expert, spoke about economic integration between Egypt and the

Arab World. Dr. Mohammad Mahmoud Al Inam, a former Egyptian minister and an Arab Labour Organisation specialist, commented on the impact of labour migration on the Egyptian economy.

Seminar coordinator Dr. Yahya Al Jamal thanked Prince Hassan for his interesting address to the seminar.

A paper prepared by Jordanian historian Sulaiman Al Muxa explained to the participants the historical, cultural and political contributions of the Arab Renaissance movement.

The Tuesday session will discuss three papers presented by Dr. Ahmad Qasem Al Ahmad of the RSS Economic Department, Dr. Ali Eddin Hilal and prominent Jordanian lawyer Ibrahim Bakr.

NCC debates industrial issues

By Affiah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The National Consultative Council (NCC), in its regular session Monday, focused on the problems faced by Jordan's national industries and debated recommendations to boost the economic situation in the country.

The council also discussed many items regarding the construction, asphalt and broadening of main and branch roads in the Ajloun district and the establishment of a clinic for haemo-dialysis in the Ma'an governorate.

The NCC meeting, presided over by its Speaker Sulaiman Arar, discussed the problem of industry by reviewing the recommendations submitted by the NCC Economic Committee.

The committee's report stressed the importance of industrial development which is the essential foundation of the Jordanian economy. The report emphasised that the obstacles which hamper industrial development should be removed so that the economy might prosper.

The report pointed out Jordan's sensible approach on industrial investment.

The committee also warned against too much investment in public work projects. They pointed out investment in industrial and agricultural production is more beneficial for it is "the backbone and the solid bases of Jordanian economic development."

The report outlined some of the problems facing national industries and requested that the level of customs tariffs, internal and external marketing, rigid pricing policies, management and technical proficiency, financing and the confidence which exists between the consumer and the producer.

Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour said that most of the committee's recommendations had been adopted by the government after no licences should be issued to any new concerns until a study had been undertaken proving the economic feasibility of the project.

The committee's report called for the setting up of a research department in the Ministry of Industry and Trade to be staffed by qualified people.

Other issues that industry faces are the large number of bodies supervising industry and its licensing, the conference held last April on the problem of industry in Jordan.

Commenting on the main points of the committee's report, Mr. Asfour said that the licensing pro-

cess is the sole responsibility of the ministry. Regarding the possibility of the ministry refraining from licensing a certain industry, he said that it can do so if there is no economic justification. The applicant is free to appeal to the court if they so wish and on many occasions they have won their cases.

With respect to the duplication of production, Mr. Asfour said that before giving the licence "we usually study projects, their market research and their competitors at home and if the new industry does not constitute a threat, then it is given the licence."

As for the committee's proposals to establish a higher council to take decisions on issues related to industry, he said that there is already a planning committee in the ministry which can take decisions on important issues. "The proposed council will only, in my opinion, hamper the way things work at present."

Regarding customs, Mr. Asfour said that there has been inequality in some tariffs but it was decided that imported raw materials used in local industries should only pay 50 per cent of the tariff.

Mr. Asfour pointed out that, to promote local exports, "we have undertaken by and multi-lateral agreements, and participation in many exhibitions in other Arab countries."

The media, he said, is another factor that can promote local industry. "We have agreed with Jordan Television to decrease advertising prices on locally produced goods."

Prime Minister Mudar Badran, commenting on the committee's proposal saying that Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, should decrease their transport prices for local exports, said "that this will inflict financial losses on Alia and hence cannot be undertaken."

In a heated debate, NCC members were united in urging the people to buy home produced goods and called on the government to take appropriate measures in the field of industry.

Dr. Stauber will hold a press conference Tuesday, at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel to discuss ways to promote industrial and trade relations between West Germany and Jordan.

During his stay, Dr. Stauber will discuss industrial and trade relations with Jordanian officials and will be briefed on Jordan's progress in the field of industry.

Jordan has a permanent pavilion at the Frankfurt Fair in which Jordanian products are exhibited twice a year in West Germany.

RCC exhibition; a voyage through traditional Chinese

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — At the Royal Cultural Centre this week is a mouthwatering show of some 60 hanging scrolls by 58 Chinese artists painted in the traditional Chinese style. Many will be familiar with this style with the landscapes of high craggy mountains, plunging waterfalls and steeply winding paths, with the delicate flowers, sometimes drawn with meticulous care at other times with a soft and luminous spontaneity, with the animals which populate these paintings, the cheeky birds poised for flight and the gentle eyed pandas. Few, however will have had the opportunity to see so many of these appealing paintings at such close quarters and this exhibition gives a chance to do just this.

Chinese painting, particularly Chinese landscape painting, has changed little since the 10th century, maintaining its identity from the Tang dynasty to the present day. Oriental art, unlike Western art which evolves from a steadily



An example by Wang Beed Wong of some "loose, boldly free brushwork" currently on show at the Royal Cultural Centre

self so as to be able to impart this life to his paintings. The "ch'i" was held to be present in human figures, animals, birds and flowers but above all in mountains, water, trees and rocks.

Something of this spirit can be seen and even felt in many of the paintings at the RCC. Take for example the small bird, by Tsai Tya Ntaw which one feels will at any moment swoop down onto the unsuspecting dragonfly buzzing drowsily on a flower, its body and transparent wings providing with the bird's taut little legs the only patch of red in a delightful picture. Then there are Chang Chi Kwang's young sparrows. Straight from the nest, they stare out with a mixture of curiosity and insolence, guilelessness and arrogance and with a fearlessness born of innocence. They are so delightfully described they make you smile with pleasure.

Another characteristic feature of Chinese painting is the restrained and subtle use of natural colours. Often it is almost omitted altogether as for example in the landscape by Chang Tsu Chang which is conveyed in many soft tones of black and white. This painting also shows the typical multi-point or continuous perspective often employed by Chinese painters. In the background rise massive mountains which Ku K'ai-Chih (c. 344-406) describes as "fang-like and tapering" "split with fissures as though torn by lightning". Paths and bridges in the middle distance disappear only to continue their journey in another region, leading the spectator through the wild and lush landscape with the perspective correct at each point. Thus you do not stand back from a Chinese landscape to admire its composition, although it may be very beautiful. Instead you travel with your eyes amongst its forests, over its lakes and waterfalls and through its mountain passes, concentrating on each detail and on the character of each line. All the paintings at this exhibition are the hanging type so the voyages must be vertical ones. Not all the scrolls are of this type, however, another type being the horizontal handscroll. These first came into development in the 10th and 11th centuries. Often up to 50 feet in

length, they were unrolled from right to left only a small section being seen at a time and then properly by just two or three people. The organisation of these scrolls has been likened to a symphony because of the ways the motifs are repeated and the moods varied in different sections. But whichever way the scrolls unwind, they can always be rolled up again and in this way easily carried around. The whole exhibition at the RCC arrived in a single suitcase — an equivalent exhibition of Western art would have had to have been packed in many huge wooden crates.

The shifting perspectives of Chinese paintings is also the reason why they are left unframed because framing a picture helps define a single viewpoint. A frame also gives the painting a completeness a finished feel — something Chinese painters wish to avoid for their aim is not to achieve a final statement about nature but "to liberate the imagination by hinting at vast depths and distances that are beyond the power of any artist to define or depict."

Finally another unique feature of Chinese painting is the use of inscriptions which are an integral part of the painting. One is used to reinforce the other so that together they form an aesthetic whole unified by the same dynamic brushstrokes. Often these inscriptions, written in expressive calligraphy full of rhythm and controlled vitality, merely note the date, place and title of the painting. At the bottom, in different places to give a balance, the artist adds his signature — which takes the form of a red stamp. Sometimes however the inscriptions are snatches of poetry or brief descriptions of the beauty of a landscape or just the artists thoughts, like for example the cheerful inscription on one painting of a Chinese gentleman drinking which says "without wine, without poetry."

Those fortunate enough to attend the opening last Thursday saw how one of these paintings is produced as a demonstration was given by the artist Lao Chung Pin. A Chinese painting is not built up through sketches but conceived as a whole before the brush touches the paper. So Lao Chung Pin, wit-

hout a moment's hesitation, dipped his brush into the black ink and after carefully twisting it against the side of the sauce to give the bristles the correct shape and to remove the excess ink, he deftly made two large spots on the paper. More ink and quickly before our eyes a panda emerged. Then two more spots and as if by magic another panda appeared. Then, moving with easy confidence, the artists trained hand applied a moment's pressure to the brush and then swept it upwards with the merest flick of the wrist and suddenly the trunk of a bamboo tree appeared... and then disappeared fading into the soft white of the paper, giving the illusion of thick foliage reaching to the sky. Lastly Lao Chung Pin applied the inscription the date, the place and then his own personal stamp. The whole took less than ten minutes and the finished painting was fresh and vital: the epitome of gentleness and docility.

Although not all Chinese painters still paint in the traditional style (the establishment of the Peoples Republic of China in 1949 produced a social realism more familiar in the West than in the Far East), this exhibition here in Jordan shows that there are still many who are carrying on this very ancient and beautiful art. The exhibition runs until Thursday October 6 and may be extended. All the scrolls are for sale, prices ranging from \$500-\$2,000.

Fair organisers arrive

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Frankfurt Fair Authority Chairman, Dr. Horstmar Stauber, accompanied by Mrs. Herta Kraussman, the general manager of external affairs, arrived in Amman Monday on a two-day goodwill visit to Jordan.

During his stay, Dr. Stauber will discuss industrial and trade relations with Jordanian officials and will be briefed on Jordan's progress in the field of industry.

Dr. Stauber will hold a press conference Tuesday, at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel to discuss ways to promote industrial and trade relations between West Germany and Jordan.

Jordan has a permanent pavilion at the Frankfurt Fair in which Jordanian products are exhibited twice a year in West Germany.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL المجلس الثقافي البريطاني

ARABIC CLASSES

The British Council announces the commencement of the new term on 8th October. Classes will be offered at two levels.

Dates of term: 8th October - 21st December.
Times of Classes: Mornings.
Fee: JD 29,000

Registration will take place from 2nd - 5th October from 9.00-12.00 and 3.30-5.30 p.m.

British Council
Rainbow Street, off First Circle
Tel. 36147/8

جالري عالية للفنون التشكيلية Alia Art Gallery

Under the Patronage of
Dr. Adnan Badran
President of Yarmouk University

The Jordanian Association of Plastic Arts is pleased to invite the public to attend the opening of an exhibition by

KHADER NA'IM

at Alia Art Gallery in Shmeisani. The exhibition will be opened on Wednesday October 5, 1983 and will last for one week.

المجلس الثقافي البريطاني يعلن عن افتتاح معرض فني لكاردر نايم في جالري أليا للفنون التشكيلية في شميساني. المعرض سيُفتتح يوم الأربعاء ٥ أكتوبر ١٩٨٣ وسيستمر لمدة أسبوع واحد.

Jordan Times
An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation.
Established 1975
مؤسسها ١٩٧٥
مؤسسها ١٩٧٥

Responsible Editor:
MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor:
GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Senior Editor:
RAMI G. KHOURI

Editorial and advertising offices:
Jordan Press Foundation,
University Road, P.O. Box 5719, Amman, Jordan.
Telephone: 566320, 566255 Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO
Telegram: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

It's a mess again

FOLLOWING a meeting with the Italian defence minister in Rome on Monday, the U.S. special envoy to the Middle East, Robert McFarlane, said that the announcement of a separate local Druze administration in Lebanon was not unexpected. Still, we believe that Druze leader Walid Junblatt's declaration Sunday that he intended to establish an autonomous civil rule in the Shouf Mountains must have come as a shock to everybody concerned, including the Americans, except perhaps the Israelis.

The big problem, however, is not all of that. It is the timing of the announcement, which was made that much more ominous by the talk about the so-called Druze Defence Army — something that unfortunately sounds like the infamous Israeli Defence Force — and the circumstances surrounding it.

The Syrian backers of Mr. Junblatt have rejected the idea of stationing United Nations' truce observers on the ceasefire lines in the Shouf for fear of the "partition of the Lebanon." They argue that the U.N. should not interfere in what is considered a Lebanese internal situation. The intervention of Syria, however, is not considered as an outside intervention at all. On the other hand, the intervention of the Syrian regime in internal Palestinian affairs, which until recently was vehemently denied by Damascus, seems now to be in line with Mr. Junblatt's policies when he is reported to have asked the Palestinian forces to evacuate his fiefdom. Ironically, this step seems to meet with Israeli approval. Or the Israelis in fact were the ones who demanded it.

The Beirut government may now point to the Israelis and some Lebanese groups and say they are trying to partition the country. The question is: What is the role of the U.S. and the multinational force now? Are they for partition or are they as they say for a united and free Lebanon. And how?

And last, but not least: What can the rest of the Arab World make out of all this — and more?

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Lebanon falling apart

LEBANON IS disintegrating in a very tragic manner because it cannot redress its wounds or ensure its security unless it is helped by other Arab states which are failing to do just that. The announcement by the Druze leader Walid Junblatt that he will form a civil administration in the area under his control underlined the fact that the country is falling apart. We are not concerned with Junblatt's intentions as much as we are concerned with the consequences of his actions which amount to a partition of Lebanon. He might have meant to exercise pressure on the government and the other parties to press his views, but there is no justification to take this measure and announce a separate administration. Junblatt's move is to be regarded as a secessionist measure whether he meant good or bad.

Those who are keen on preserving the unity of Lebanon have previously condemned Sa'd Haddad's similar move in the south of Lebanon and also the Falangists' moves to have a separate entity in east Beirut, areas to the north of the capital and the mountains around the city. Perhaps Junblatt has embarked on the move in the absence of strong legitimate government in Beirut which is able to organise a national reconciliation dialogue, or due to the present insecure state of the country. Yet one can only deplore such a move as helping to serve the interests of the enemy, Israel, and all the other enemies of the Arab Nation. The Druze and the other groups must place the unity of their country above other sectarian or factional considerations and must meet to reconcile their differences and make peace.

Al Dustour: A serious question

DRUZE LEADER Walid Junblatt has posed a serious question with his announcement that he will form a separate civil administration in the areas under his control. This move cannot be construed as an actual secessionist measure because Junblatt did not announce steps that will follow the civil administration. But given the present situation in Lebanon, one can only raise one's eyebrows and wonder about Junblatt's real intentions.

Some people might interpret the move as a means of putting pressure on the Beirut government to speed up the national reconciliation dialogue, and others see in this step a bargaining counter to be used in the future negotiations with the other groups. Other sources believe that Junblatt's announcement came in reply to recent statements by the Falangist militia leaders who revealed their intention of maintaining their group's military power even after the dialogue and the formation of a new government. The Falangists still regard the country's 1943 charter as the only constitution which organises the government and the political structure of Lebanon. This constitution of course grants the Maronites, who are effectively the Falangists, all the privileges that they have been enjoying so far. The other parties, including the Druze, are looking forward to establishing equality based on justice and an equal say in government policy. We are keen to preserve Lebanon's unity and we appeal to the leaders of all groups to convene the reconciliation conference which would re-shape Lebanon's future in a manner to serve the interests of all factions and religious groups in the country.

Sawt Al Shaab: Arab intervention needed

WE CONSIDER Junblatt's announcement to form a separatist civil administrative rule in the area under his control as a secessionist action and an open call to the Falangists and the Maronites to follow suit. Lebanon is inevitably facing partition and both internal and external forces are striving towards this end. The recent war between the Druze and the Falangists was a means to arrive at this goal and for drawing up the boundary lines for each faction and group. The two factions are now partitioning Lebanon and for this purpose they are resettling people belonging to each faction within the new boundaries.

Both parties are working for their own selfish objectives and with total disregard for the national interest or the unity and sovereignty of their country. Junblatt's move will certainly lead to a disintegration of the country and will undermine any thought of reconciliation. The Arab Nation has a responsibility to shoulder. The other Arab countries should not leave Lebanon facing a dark and dim future, but should interfere and put an end to this farce and the sufferings of the Lebanese people.

Should we thank Mr. Junblatt?

By Rami G. Khouri

THE ESTABLISHMENT of a "local administration" by Lebanese Druze leader Walid Junblatt to take charge of civil affairs in the Shouf region southeast of Beirut is being met with a howl of protest and claims that this is a dangerous step towards the partition of Lebanon. Many Lebanese have greeted the move negatively, and the Lebanese government of President Amin Gemayel is very worried. No doubt, the foreign countries trying to shore up the Lebanese government will also join the chorus of condemnation of Mr. Junblatt's move.

Certainly, the separate civil administration in the Druze region appears to raise the spectre of the partition of Lebanon, and the emergence of a series of statelets or ethnic enclaves, each relying on the support of a foreign power. As such, any unilateral move that seems to speed up this process should be opposed, mainly because the balkanisation of the Arab World into a series of small ethnic statelets will only solidify the control and/or influence that the Israeli-American combine exercises over the entire area. It is not

too difficult to see Lebanon disintegrating into a southern statelet under Israeli tutelage, a west coastal statelet under American tutelage, a north/north-eastern statelet under Palestinian/Syrian tutelage, a Shouf statelet under Druze/Syrian control, and a Lebanese Shia statelet wherever there is a small bit of Lebanon left for it to form itself.

An ugly prospect, you say? Yes, indeed, but worse than contemplating this possible future prospect is having to snap out of our dream world and recognise that this is already a reality that we have lived with for years, without admitting it.

The disintegration of Lebanon into ethnic statelets took place slowly, and savagely, between 1975 and 1982, while most Lebanese, all the Arabs and many of the western powers that object to the partition of Lebanon either actively participated in it or condoned it by the measure of their inactivity.

The most glaring reality — and the most difficult to admit, as well as the most awkward to discuss in public — appears to

be that very few people in the world care about Lebanon enough to do anything about it. Faced with the prospect of ethnic, religious or ideological partition, many Lebanese have responded in a most tribal and ethnic manner — by forgetting their professions of faith in the national unity of Lebanon, and working instead to assure themselves a statelet if the spectre of partition turns into a process of partition.

An ugly prospect, you say? Yes, indeed. But the fundamental lesson of Lebanon during the past decade of strife — like the fundamental lesson of Palestine during the past 35 years of strife — remains the most basic and universal one of human history: injustice breeds rebellion, inequality provokes a sense of outrage and a demand for justice, repression and aggression stimulate resistance and revenge. It is a lesson so basic, and so universal, that one asks again and again: Why should Lebanon be exempted from the rules of the rest of humankind?

Let I be accused of sanctioning the partition of Lebanon and supporting the cre-

ation of a Druze civil administration. I should state clearly that I am against both of these moves, and I believe that most of the nation-states of the Arab World, including Lebanon, could survive and thrive if based on a pluralistic, egalitarian system of public order that was in turn built upon the principle of the consent of the governed. Is this so complicated, or theoretical, or alien? I don't think so. And it behooves all of us, as we watch another Arab nation-state sink into the chaos and incoherence of internal strife, to reflect again upon the model that Lebanon may serve for other states in the Arab World. Not a model in that the internal fighting and sectarian strife will spill over into other states; but, rather, a model in the sense that we should all learn well what happens when an entire country or ethnic elements within it rely on foreign powers to maintain their political advantage or their very survival as politically consequential actors. It's easy to explain Lebanon by blaming its present problems on the Palestinians, or the Israelis, or the Syrians, or the Soviets or the Ame-

ricans, or the Maronites, or the Shia, or the Druze, or Iran, or the Sunnis, or the, or the, or the who? Perhaps the culprit is the lack of an essentially fair, humane and durable basis for nation-building?

There is little difference between calling in the United States Marines, Soviet air defence systems, American AWACS planes or multinational forces from several western countries. The lessons of history are hard but clear — foreign technology and soldiery can only help a country that has a collective national identity, a consensus on the purposefulness of statehood, and a basis for perpetuating the public welfare through meaningful, two-way political processes and exchanges of power and authority between the leaders and the led, between the political elite and the people in the street. The related lessons of Arab history and Middle Eastern history are that durable nationhood can only reflect a genuine sense of common civic consciousness among the subjects of the state, and that no foreign intervention, on any scale, or of any kind, can substitute for the genuine and rather lovely concept of statehood that emanates naturally from people who feel they belong together under a leadership they have ratified, a system of government they have helped formulate and a sense of purpose they have given life to.

The sooner everybody stops warning about the possible future partition of Lebanon and starts studying the lessons of the actual present partition of Lebanon, the better off all the other nation-states of the Arab World will be — and the better chance they will all have of looking forward to a rational future based on their own human and natural resources instead of on the assumption that when things start to fall apart, you call in the Marines.

If Mr. Junblatt's establishment of a civil administration in the Shouf, to match the several other foreign-backed civil administrations in other parts of Lebanon, helps us to ponder these questions more urgently, perhaps somebody should thank Mr. Junblatt for snapping us out of our dream world?

The Syrian factor disrupts American accord on Lebanon

By Jonathan Wright

Reuter

BEIRUT — By skilful diplomacy and judicious military assistance to its local allies, Syria has regained the foothold in Lebanese politics which it lost with Israel's invasion last year.

Israel has withdrawn unilaterally to new lines further south and its influence on the Lebanese government is much diminished.

Damascus, in contrast, is guaranteed a say in Lebanon's future through its place in the reconciliation conference proposed in this week's ceasefire agreement, which ended a month of fighting between rival militias and the Lebanese army.

Syria's Lebanese predominantly Druze allies, by waging a largely successful campaign in the Shouf mountains, have extended the Syrian sphere of influence to the very edges of the capital.

The turning-point was Israel's precipitate withdrawal from the Shouf on Sept. 4, which left a vacuum only the Syrian-backed Lebanese militias were powerful enough to fill.

Paradoxically, the partial re-

reat also blocked last May's Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal accord, which Damascus had said would make Lebanon an Israeli protectorate and threaten Syria by legitimising an Israeli security zone in the South.

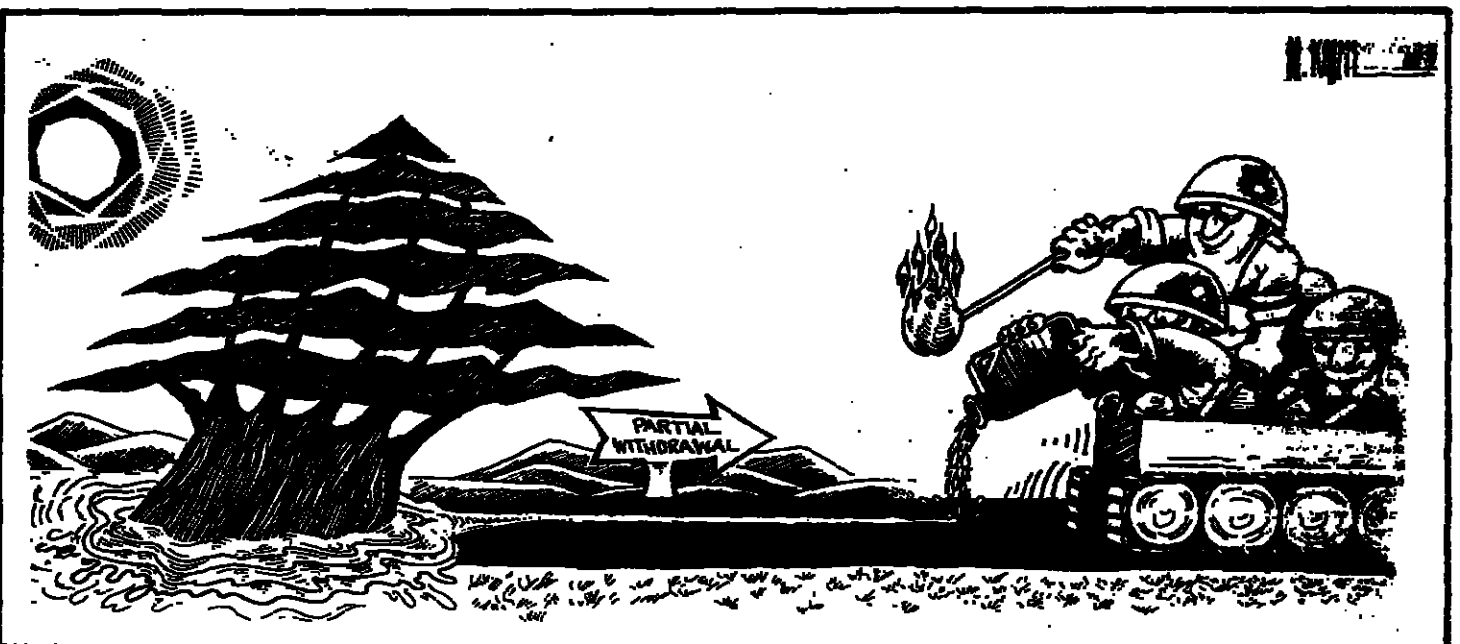
Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan, annoyed that the Israelis withdrew before the Lebanese army was ready to take their place, said the agreement, never finally ratified, was effectively frozen.

The links have also been loosened, at least temporarily, between Israel and the right-wing pre-dominantly Christian Falangists, whose tacit alliance dating back to the 1975-76 civil war was a source of serious concern to Damascus.

Syria believed Israel was trying to outflank it from the West and in countless rounds of talks between 1978 and 1982 the Syrians demanded that the Falangists break their Israeli ties.

Last year some Christians of East Beirut welcomed the invading Israelis as liberators, but now they see their former allies as fair-weather friends, cooperative only as long as they shared an enemy in the Palestinians.

Once, former Israeli Prime Min-



ister Menachem Begin allegedly pledged to "protect" Lebanese Christians against all odds. Recently, Israeli officials have said they must "grow up" and learn to fend for themselves.

Though Syria itself was not directly responsible for the change, its Lebanese allies helped by playing on their links with Israel's own Druze community.

Palestinian and Lebanese leftist forces hurried the Israelis on their way by waging a war of attrition in which Israeli casualties eventually became unacceptably high.

Syria made sure these forces did enough to hurt but not enough to provoke massive retaliation.

On the Palestinian front too, the Syrians have scored notable suc-

cesses in recent months, coming close to what many Palestinians say has been their aim for years — to turn the Palestinian movement into an adjunct of Syrian foreign policy.

Almost all the commandos stationed in the south of Lebanon's Bekaa Valley are pro-Syrian dissidents opposed to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat.

The last of the pro-Arafat groups left the Bekaa this week for the north Lebanese port of Tripoli, where Mr. Arafat and his few thousand fighters can do little to upset Syrian policy.

Syria's opponents in Lebanon are the first to admit that Damascus seems likely to set its stamp

on Lebanese politics for some time to come.

Almost as soon as the ceasefire agreement was announced, right-wing Christians and conservative Muslims began to complain that Lebanese President Amin Gemayel had given too much away.

A bonus Syria may not have expected was an expression of gratitude from President Reagan, who earlier in this month's "mountain war" said Syria and the Palestinians were responsible for prolonging the fighting.

Yet on Sunday Reagan said Syria was clearly cooperating and a senior U.S. official here indicated that Washington thought the Lebanese government should be sensitive to Syrian interests.

Former Lebanese President Camille Chamoun, writing in the Beirut newspaper L'Orient-Le Jour, said the Americans seemed to be torn between friendship for Lebanon and an obsession with trying to win over Damascus to their policies.

The Syrian media continue to call for the withdrawal of the Multinational Force from Lebanon, and particularly of the U.S. Marines and Navy.

In the latest fighting the Navy helped out the hard-pressed Lebanese army against Syrian-backed forces attacking the strategic town of Souk Al Gharb.

But for this intervention, Syria may have acquired an even greater say in Lebanon today.

101 candidates for next U.S. presidency so far

By David Nagy

Reuter

WASHINGTON — Over a year before the 1984 U.S. elections, an irresistible urge to run for president has gripped all kinds of candidates except Ronald Reagan.

While he bides his time about a re-election decision and deals with crisis in Lebanon, conflict with Moscow and other issues, the Federal Election Commission (FEC) has been keeping count of the declared candidates for Mr. Reagan's job.

Its latest total is 101 — and that figure is already outdated as more familiar and unknown people enter the lists.

The cause is "presidentialitis," Arizona Congressman Morris Udall's term for the syndrome highlighted by vaulting ambition masked by double-talk and also once defined as "the dread disease whose only known cure is embarrassing fluid."

Mr. Udall, a Democratic presidential hopeful in 1976, stood aside this year, saying he would love to try again, but will not.

On the FEC list are half a dozen "major" contenders for the opposition Democratic Party's nomination, including ex-Vice-President Walter Mondale and Senator John Glenn of Ohio, the former astronaut.

It also includes unknowns like Maximus Englerius and the Prophet Elijah, who does his thing in New York City.

Vore of the entrants call themselves Democrats than Republicans, although many filed as "independents" and some party affiliations are listed as "unknown."

Presidential committee names suggest a wide variety of causes,

from banning the bomb to promoting a religious belief.

All it takes to be registered in the FEC's computer is a statement of candidacy. Only 13 of the 101 have raised or spent as much as \$5,000 on their campaigns, a pittance when it is considered that Mr. Mondale alone had raised five million by two months ago.

Another measure of "presidentialitis" is the unusually large number of well-known politicians who seem bound to try again this time despite failures in the past.

Former South Dakota Senator George McGovern, routed by Richard Nixon in 1972, recently announced he will seek the Democratic nomination for a third time. He also tried in 1968.

Though he stands little chance and was discouraged from running by his wife, Mr. McGovern said: "I've been uncomfortable on the sidelines." He wants a voice in the campaign debate.

John Anderson, an ex-Republican who ran against Mr. Reagan and then-President Jimmy Carter as an independent in 1980 and got 6.6 per cent of the vote, is also considering another go.

Mr. Anderson is now trying to form a new political party and may lead it into a nominating convention next spring.

A definite repeater is Benjamin Fernandez, a California businessman who competed in many Republican primary elections in 1980 and plans to do so again. Mr. Reagan or no Mr. Reagan.

In the unexpected event that Mr. Reagan does not run, Vice-President George Bush, Senate majority leader Howard Baker and Senator Robert Dole of Kansas are sure to re-enter the Republican field. Each lost to Mr.



Reagan in 1980. Mr. Bush would be the early favourite.

But all these are fledglings next to Harold Stassen, 76, who is seeking Republican party laurels for at least the seventh time and says he considers it his "moral duty."

Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts is still being mentioned as a possible runner in the 1984 presidential race despite his insistence that family commitments have inactivated him against "presidentialitis."

A reporter, hearing Mr. Kennedy's name floated once again by a Democratic Party official recently, noted incredulously that the senator had all but matched the disclaimer of non-candidate William Sherman a century ago: "I will not run if nominated and will not serve if elected."

The party official, obviously sceptical about the efficacy of inoculations in politics, replied: "In modern American politics, the only true 'Shermanesque statement' is death."

Protest mounts as Uruguay generals dispute democracy

By Andres Wolberg-Stok

Reuter

MONTEVIDEO — Uruguay's military rulers are increasingly divided over plans to return the country to democracy by 1985, politicians and Western diplomats say.

Two national days of protest in little more than a month have shown growing opposition to military rule.

But the generals, in power since a bloodless coup in 1973 in this country of three million people, deeply disagree on how and when civilians should be allowed to take over.

After two years as president, Gen. Gregorio Alvarez has the support of only two of the 27 officers with decision-making powers for a plan that would assure him of five more years as head of state, political sources say.

Twenty-two other officers are moderates who favour respecting the current timetable for elections in November next year. The remaining three would prefer to sack Gen. Alvarez and introduce populist measures to offset the effects of a slump in the economy, they say.

Politicians and diplomats agree that Gen. Alvarez appears bent on scuttling negotiations with the three legalised parties, the Blancos, the Colorado and the small Civic Union, on constitutional reforms demanded by the military as a condition for a return to democracy.

They say the arrest of a leading Blanco politician during the sec-

ond national day of protest on Sept. 25 was an example of the hardliners' efforts to push the politicians into breaking off the talks.

The politician, Eladio Fernandez Mendez, was detained under executive branch special powers, despite a magistrate's release order.

Opponents of the military swept into control of the two biggest parties, the Blancos and Colorados, in internal elections last November. They have rejected proposals which would leave the military with considerable autonomy and powers of repression under an elected government.

They have the backing of most of the population, who strongly rebuffed the military in a 1980 plebiscite on similar proposals. Banned left-wing parties of the so-called broad front so far appeal mostly to students and sectors of the budding trade unions.

There are no signs of a rebirth of guerrilla groups like the Tupamaros, wiped out by the armed forces in the early 1970s but still a haunting presence in military minds.

Violence would not work now, a young left-wing activist said. The people had rejected it and it would be political suicide to take up arms now that elections had been promised, he added.

But some people might think differently if the timetable for democracy were scrapped, he said.

Politicians say moderate officers have softened their stance in recent contacts and no longer demand constitutional reforms to guarantee that national security

would be preserved against any resurgence of guerrilla activity.

But the opposition has rallied since a ban was imposed on a all public political activity early in August after a first round of formal talks collapsed.

Banned and legalised parties and trade union and student representatives then set up a task group to coordinate action, resulting in the first national day of protest on Aug. 25.

Government officials say in private they were surprised by the massive response to the first protest call.

Inflation of 45 per cent and unemployment officially estimated at 16 per cent have fuelled public discontent with the military rule which interrupted Uruguay's democratic tradition.

This agricultural country wedged between Brazil to the north and Argentina to the south has escaped most of the economic turmoil affecting its outside neighbours.

But its per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) plunged 20.2 per cent to \$3,201 in 1982 from 4,011 in 1981, according to foreign economists.

Central Bank Assistant General Manager Juan Olasoaga Bascans said late last month that terms demanded by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a \$400 million loan would not be easy to meet due to falling exports.

Demonstrators during the second day of protest included among their grievances the agreement with the IMF and recent increases in rates for public services.

Emergency response team faces tide of oil spills

By Kenneth C. Danforth

WASHINGTON — Kenneth Biglane may have been more wasted oil than any person in history.

At the age of 12, he was already working as a roustabout in the fields of south Arkansas, where gushers devastated much of the landscape in the 1920s.

Now, as chief expert on oil spills for the Environmental Protection Agency, he has just returned from the latest in a long line of oil disasters: The embattled Noruz oil field, where three damaged wells offshore from Iran are pouring 84,000 to 126,000 gallons a day into the Persian Gulf.

Crude oil, like every other fuel used by man since the first tribe ran out of deadwood, exacts a high price — from the ruination of beaches to the death of organisms. Nowhere is the damage more obvious than at the site of a leaking offshore well or broken tanker.

Recital of disasters

To Mr. Biglane, the statistics of oil spill disasters are as familiar as his own resume, and he recites them from memory:

"The Torrey Canyon, broke in two off Cornwall in March 1967, fouled beaches in England and France with 33 million gallons.

"The Argo Merchant, grounded in international waters off Nantucket Island in December 1976, lost 7.5 million gallons.

"The Amoco Cadiz, broke up off Brest, France, in March 1978, poured 67 million gallons onto the beaches of Brittany."

Portland, Maine, Chesapeake Bay, Santa Barbara, California St. Lawrence Seaway, West Falmouth, Mass. Trinidad and Tobago.

Then there was the biggest of all. Mr. Biglane describes the 1979 blowout of the Ixtoc I, an exploratory well about 50 miles offshore from Ciudad del Carmen, Mexico. In the nine months that technicians took to bring it under control, Ixtoc I gushed 140 million gallons of oil into the Gulf of Mexico.

The coast of Texas, over 500 miles away, was hit with a black tide 100 miles wide. Mr. Biglane was there, as he had been at the site of the Torrey Canyon disaster (his first foreign one) and most major spills since.

War prevents cleanup

And now the Noruz oil field. The crude has been spreading out across the Persian Gulf since January, and could eclipse even the Mexican spill if Iran and Iraq do

not declare a truce in their war and allow technicians into the area.

In the meantime, six other Persian Gulf nations are threatened by the slick. Fish and birds are endangered, as they always are after oil spills, but the arid countries of the Gulf have an additional cause for anxiety. The oil could clog the desalination plants that provide them with millions of gallons of drinking water daily.

In April the United Arab Emirates invited the United States to send an emergency response team, headed by EPA's Mr. Biglane and Capt. Charles R. Corbett of the Coast Guard, to advise them on how to minimize the damage.

"We spent three weeks doing that," says Mr. Biglane. "We provided them with systems that they could utilize for open sea, near shore, and beach cleanup."

Mr. Biglane acknowledges that brief emergency training does not equip workers as well as years of experience would. However, he says: "Our training will give them confidence that they can ask for help, opposed to just throwing up their hands and running from it."

While the Arabs guard their beaches against the stuff that's made them the wealthiest people in history, and hope for the peace

that will allow the erupting wells to be capped, scientists say: Don't spill the oil and you won't have to clean it up.

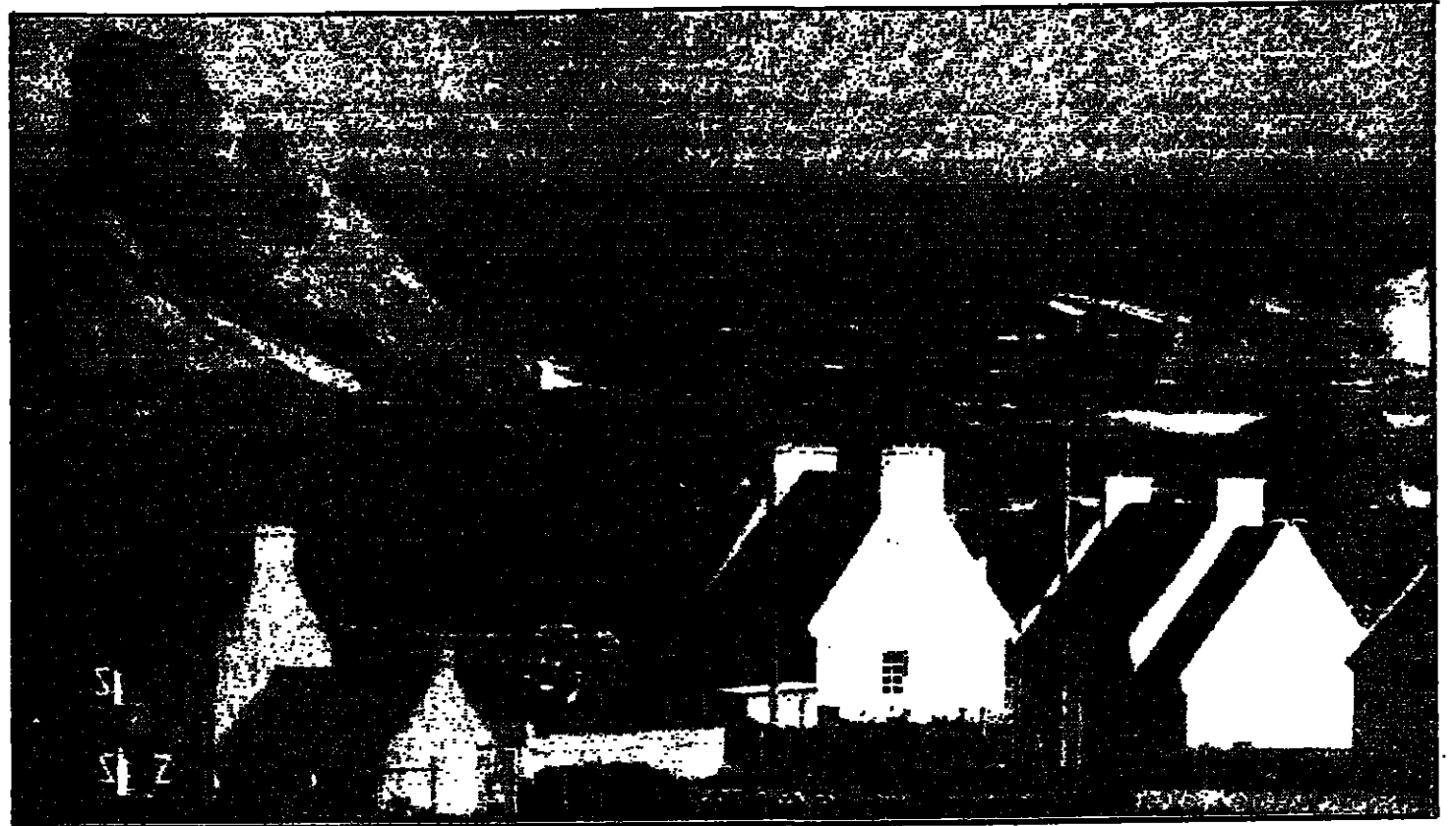
Prevention best cure

Easier said than done, of course, but prevention seems the only answer to environmentalists who have seen the meager results of even the best cleanup efforts.

Dispersal by detergents, while cosmetically effective, just adds to the toxicity of the invasion. Skimming is inefficient. Attempts to sink the crude transfers the harm from surface organisms to bottom organisms. Burning works hardly at all. Even individual washing of oiled birds, while done with the most humane of intentions, usually just protracts death.

Still, such an assessment does not seem to discourage Mr. Biglane and his colleagues in the 12 federal agencies — the National Response Team — involved with oil spills. As long as the nations that use most of the world's oil are thousands of miles from those that produce it, the oil must be shipped and the risks persist.

"We'll have another spill," Mr. Biglane says. "No doubt in my mind." — National Geographic News Service.



The Amoco Cadiz, like a gutted shark, keeps pouring its poisons into the sea. In March 1978, when the Liberia-registered tanker broke up off Brittany, no beach had ever suffered such an attack — 67 million gallons of Arabian oil. Other spills were yet to come, on other shores.

In this photograph, the ship's two-mile distance from the French coast is foreshortened by a telephoto lens. Thousands of birds were killed by the oil, in spite of heroic cleanup efforts. (National Geographic photo).

Firewood: Nicaragua's diminishing energy source

By Ariane van Buren

MANAGUA — Nicaragua is surrounded by U.S. warships and is being invaded by U.S.-backed guerrillas. But it faces an energy crisis which will be around long after ships and soldiers all are gone.

The nation is poised between ancient and modern energy sources. Its economy runs half on primitive fuels with rustic equipment. Crucial industries depend entirely on firewood. Most of the nation's 2.9 million people still cook on open fires, even in the biggest cities.

Essential products such as building materials — all the country's lime and bricks for construction — are made in woodfired kilns. "When the wood supply ends, so will we," said one kiln operator as his workers unloaded 12 trucks of huge logs for every single firing of

the kiln.

Key exports depend on wood. Virtually all exported tobacco is dried in vast barns over pits of charcoal. This year, 92,000 sacks of charcoal were used. Yet the tobacco industry is young; expansion plans call for 42,000 more sacks each year for the next five years.

Even the biggest sugar factories rely on firewood to fire their furnaces. Coffee also uses firewood, although in smaller amounts because much of the fuel for the drying furnaces comes from the coffee husks.

In the cities, almost every household cooks on a wood fire. In the oldest quarters, the hearths are just barrels filled with dirt to raise the fire to waist-level. Families burn one tonne (2,200 pounds) of wood per person per year.

Even those who can afford modern stoves and bottled gas might have to switch back to charcoal if a blockade cuts off im-

ported gas, believes the charcoal-producing unit of the government's Natural Resources Institute.

Some 60 per cent of all wood burned in the country is bought in the marketplace. People buy it from anyone who is selling it, and the vendors buy it wherever they can find it. Truck after truck packed high with wood passes before dawn on the road to Managua.

Petrol is rationed, and truckers band into cooperatives to get it. Chainsaws are often abandoned due to lack of petrol. So most of the wood for this huge market is chopped by hand; and much is lost as the chunks fly.

Peasants chop the wood for cash, but only when they have no crops to harvest, as wood cutting earns them very little money. Most of the wood for the market comes not from their own small plots, but from land of the larger landowners who sell the right to

cut down trees. The owner gets as much cash for doing nothing as the peasant gets for splitting 1,000 pieces of wood a day.

Most of the wood sold is produced when land is cleared to plant crops. Half the arable land, hoarded by the former dictator Anastasio Somoza and his family before the 1979 revolution, is now under government control and is being turned into fields of rice, sugarcane and food crops.

The same is true of land owned by the private landowners who have stayed. The credit policies of the Sandinista government encourage land improvements to produce food for local people. So the private farmers too are removing the trees for agriculture. Peasant labourers are now chopping through the dense woodland with axes, while private planters spray pesticides on the new green rice fields nearby.

These land use improvements

mean that wood is going cheap. But this cannot go on forever; there will be less and less land to clear as time goes on.

Planting trees

The government knows trees must be planted, and has started projects. But experimental woodlots cannot begin to meet the heavy demand from the cities and industries.

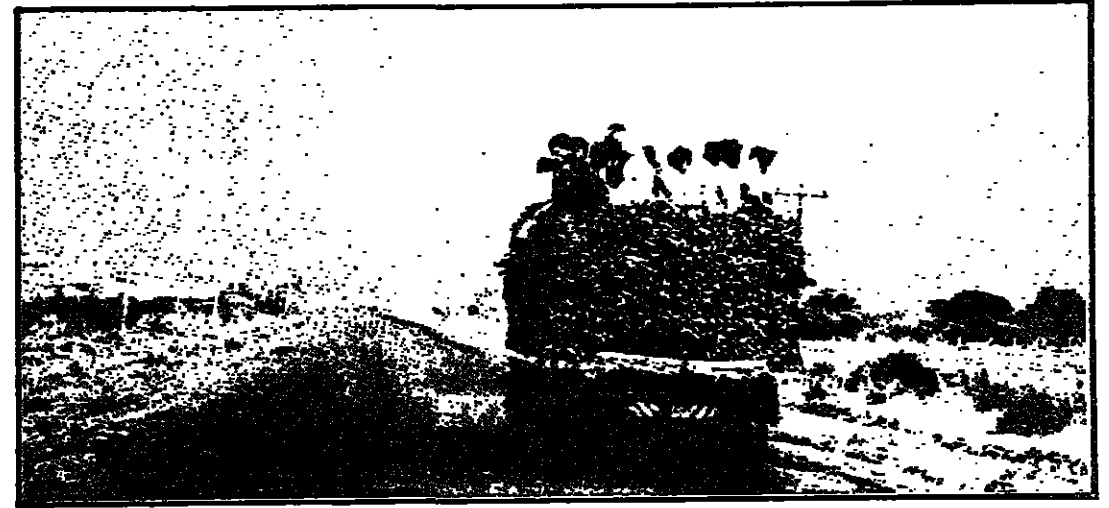
Peasants, concerned mainly with food, do not find it worth their while to plant trees, as they get too little money from selling wood. So they sell it only in the two months between when they are earning money during the cotton harvest, and the rainy season when they sow maize and beans on their own land.

"There is no money in the firewood business," said one wood cutter. "Farming is how we survive."

Not yet grappling with this problem, the government's main worry has been whether or not to eliminate the middlemen who tra-

nsport wood to the market, and buy and sell it instead directly. But the government cannot take the place of the thousands of truck-

owners hauling wood. Now there is every incentive to cut down trees and none to replant them.



Nicaragua's thousands of fuelwood trucks often double as buses, taking both people and wood to market (Earthscan photo)

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

<p>CROWN INTERNATIONAL WORLDWIDE</p> <p>Specialists in local & international removals, shipping & forwarding (air, land, sea), storage, packing, crating, clearing, door-to-door service.</p> <p>CROWN INTERNATIONAL EST. Amman, Jordan - P.O. Box 1111 Tel. 564000 - Telex 22006 DESMCO JO Amman Tel. 5778</p>	<p>SHAKHSHIR Rent A Car</p> <p>Middle East Hotel Tel: 668958 667159 667160 ext. 124 P.O. Box 9122 Amman, Jordan</p>	<p>Octoberfest</p> <p>Dinner Dance Oct. 13-14-15</p> <p>For Res. Call 413615</p>	<p>IN SABASTIA RESTAURANT</p> <p>KOREAN JAPANESE CHINESE EUROPEAN FOOD</p> <p>One of the best hotels in Amman THE AMBASSADOR</p> <p>Tel. 665161 62 63 Ext. 93</p>	<p>Al Walima</p> <p>Dine and be entertained in elegant surroundings</p> <p>Open from 7:00 to 11:30</p>	<p>Al Mansaf</p> <p>Serving breakfast, luncheon and dinner with the great buffet featuring German specialties as part of our GASTRONOMICAL FESTIVAL</p>
<p>THE EGYPTIAN FOLKLORE GROUP</p> <p>AMAR EL KAMAR</p> <p>WE'VE DANCERS MERVAT AND SEQUENCE Show band</p> <p>DAILY BUSINESS LUNCHEON BUFFET AT AL MADARA</p>	<p>Holiday Inn THE RANGE</p> <p>Try our thick juicy Succulent Beef Steaks</p>	<p>Holiday Inn</p> <p>TO DINE AT Le Relais THE MOST SOPHISTICATED FRENCH RESTAURANT IN TOWN</p>	<p>Holiday Inn</p> <p>AMBASSADOR SUITE</p> <p>7 Nights 9 p.m. - 2 a.m.</p>	<p>Holiday Inn</p> <p>Daily Luncheon Buffet Special Buffet On Friday</p>	<p>CHINA RESTAURANT</p> <p>ASIAN HOME SUPERMARKET</p> <p>The first and best Chinese restaurant in Aqaba</p> <p>Take-away service available</p> <p>Open daily 11:30 - 3:30 and 6:30 - 11:00</p> <p>AQABA, Tel. 4415</p>
<p>RESTAURANT CHINA</p> <p>Airconditioned</p> <p>The first & best Chinese Restaurant in Jordan</p> <p>1st Circle, Jabal Amman, near Ahlyyah Girls School</p> <p>Open daily 12:00 - 3:30 p.m. 6:30 p.m. - Midnight Tel. 38968</p>	<p>Aqaba, a holiday resort paradise on the Red Sea. Stay with us and enjoy our traditional warmth and hospitality combined with excellent service.</p> <p>Try out our superb RESTAURANT or join in on one of our nightly POOLSIDE BARBECUES.</p> <p>The perfect holiday at the AQABA TOURIST HOUSE HOTEL.</p> <p>For reservations call us anytime on (032) 5165.</p>	<p>SCANDINAVIAN SHOWROOM</p> <p>Living rooms Dining rooms Bedroom sets Wall units Lighting fixtures Club 8 for children</p> <p>Modern Danish design featuring upholstery, tax-free if applicable Tel. 663890 Civil defence street</p>	<p>CHINESE Restaurant TAIWAN TOURISMO</p> <p>3rd Circle, Jabal Amman Opp. Akilah Hospital</p> <p>Try our specialties Peking Duck and Flaming Pot also Traditional Chinese dishes</p> <p>Open daily 12:00 - 3:30 p.m. 6:30 p.m. - midnight Tel. 41093</p>	<p>THE LOUNGE BAR</p> <p>is the ideal place to meet with friends and enjoy a pint of beer or your choice of cocktails</p> <p>HAPPY HOUR Daily 5-8 p.m.</p>	<p>To advertise in this section</p> <p>Phone 666320</p>

SPORTS

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT

Consisting of two bedrooms, salon, dining room and kitchen, with central heating and telephone.

Location: Shmeisani, near Wahbe Tamari's Kindergarten, opposite Shmeisani Bookshop
Call tel: 663981

SALE ANNOUNCEMENT

The Ministry of Education/ The Execution Committee of the MOE 2 five projects, announces the desire of selling the following:-

First Construction equipments and Machinery.

Item No.	Description	Quantity	Site
1.	Lift for materials (Loose parts unassembled)	2	Deir Alla Site
2.	Concrete Mixer "Beiter"	1	"
3.	Concrete Mixer "Benford"	2	"
4.	Concrete Mixer "Robroy"	1	"
5.	Generator "unlec"	1	"
6.	Generator "John Dear"	1	"
7.	Dumper "Boncar"	2	"
8.	Compactor "Wacker"	2	"
9.	Compactor "Rober"	2	"
10.	Mobile crane "Seiming"	1	"
11.	Mobile concrete pump "Mercedes"	1	Site
12.	Truck "Mercedes"	1	Huson
13.	Pick-up (GMC)	1	"
14.	Back loader (JCB)	1	"
15.	Transmixer (Mercedes)	2	"
16.	Pick-up (scrap)	1	"
17.	Dumper (scrap)	1	"
18.	Generator	1	"
19.	Dumper (Boncar)	2	"
20.	Maintenance lorry	1	"
21.	Lift for materials (Loose parts/ unassembled)	1	"
22.	Batching plant (Elba)	2	"
23.	Jay compressor	1	"
24.	Mercedes water tank	1	"
25.	Generator (Allis)	1	"
26.	Tower crane (Loose parts/ unassembled)	1	"
27.	Mobile crane (Grove)	1	Zarqa Community College Site
28.	Generator	1	"
29.	Concrete Mixer (Benford)	3	"
30.	Tower Crane	1	"
31.	Dumper (scrap)	2	"
32.	Long law Trailer	1	"
33.	Short law trailer	1	"
34.	Tranz Mixer (Mercedes)	1	"
35.	Batching plant (Elba) (Loose parts/ unassembled)	2	"
36.	Mobile crane (Grove)	2	"
37.	Generator	1	"
38.	Mercedes Truck	2	"
39.	Generator	1	"
40.	Compactor	2	"
41.	VW Mini Bus Model 1974	1	Ministry of Education Site
42.	Form work materials and equipment		Zarqa Comm. College site & Deir Alla site
43.	Electrical Materials		Ministry of Education site (projects directorate)

All these equipments and machinery are under the temporary entrance situation and duty unpaid except the VW mini bus No. 114166 which has a private license number plate.

Those who are interested in buying are requested to present their offers in a sealed envelope to: Projects Directorate Ministry of Education, P.O. Box 9640, Amman. Tel. No. 669181. Latest at 2:00 p.m. of Thursday 11th November 1983.

Second: Household furniture: Located at Irbid Education Directorate/ Services Division where it can be inspected. Offers to be presented in a sealed envelope to the same division latest at 2:00 p.m. of Thursday 11th November 1983.

Third: Office furniture located in Amman. Those interested in buying are requested to contact the Chief Clerk at projects directorate/ Ministry of Education, P.O. Box 9640, Amman, Tel. 669181 for inspection and presentation of their offers in a sealed envelope latest at 2:00 p.m. of Thursday 11th November 1983.

Remarks:
1. Buyer should inspect the equipment and furniture before presenting his offer.
2. Buyer should present a certified check equal to 5% of the total value of the equipment and furniture he intends to buy as a bid bond.
3. Advertising costs will be borne by the awarded buyer.

Chairman of the Execution Committee
Secretary General
Dr. Arabiat.

Maradona blasts Spanish fans, referees

BARCELONA (R) — Diego Maradona spoke out for the first time against Spanish fans and referees for encouraging violence on the soccer field on Monday.

Barcelona's football genius, hobbling on crutches as the result of a tackle by Athletic Bilbao's Andoni Goikoetxea nine days ago, talked to reporters at the plush clinic where he is undergoing treatment on a damaged ankle bone and ligaments.

"I don't principally blame the players but rather the one person on the field who prefers not to see the violence... and you all know who I mean," said the 22-year-old Argentine.

"Violence will continue in Spanish football as long as referees

put up with it," he said.

Maradona, who will be out of action for up to five months, added that he was astonished by the manner in which Goikoetxea had been felled by his supporters.

"I don't understand a public which applauds violence. If one of my team-mates kicked someone unconscious, I wouldn't be there to carry him around on my shoulders like a hero," he said, referring to the reception Goikoetxea received at his home club.

Maradona, who cost Barcelona nearly \$9 million and missed a good part of last season with hepatitis, underwent an operation last week and admitted he cried when he realised the extent of the damage.

"But I'm confident I won't have any psychological problems when I finally get back in about four to five months because football is my burning love," he added.

Maradona said he forgave Goikoetxea — who was cautioned for the tackle and later suspended for 18 games — as he honestly believed the Bilbao player did not kick him with the intention of causing him such a great injury.

Maradona, who said he had hoped his injury might help eradicate or lessen violence in Spanish football, confessed he had been surprised by the events of the last week.

"It's astonishing Goikoetxea has become a kind of hero in his home town," Maradona said.

Withe recalled to England squad for crucial clash against Hungary

LONDON (R) — England soccer manager Bobby Robson Monday named a virtually unchanged squad, and added striker Peter Withe, for next week's crucial European Championship qualifying clash against Hungary in Budapest.

Withe joins the party called up for the previous Group Three game which ended in a 1-1 defeat by Denmark here last month and left England struggling to qualify for next year's finals in France.

The change in the squad, which is increased to 23, is caused by injury to defender Phil Neal, who is replaced by Liverpool teammate Alan Kennedy.

Withe wins a recall after hitting a hat-trick for Aston Villa in their European Football Union (UEFA) Cup match against Portugal's Vitoria Guimaraes last week. He won the last of his nine England caps against Scotland in June.

Kennedy has yet to make a sen-

ior appearance, while the other uncapped member of the squad, Mike Duxbury, is the only right-back included and could make his debut.

Striker Trevor Francis is included although he dislocated a shoulder playing for Italian League club Sampdoria on Sunday. He will be out for a week but Robson hopes he will be fit in time for the October 12 tie in Budapest.

Squad: Goalkeepers — Peter

Shilton, Ray Clemence.

Defenders — Alan Kennedy, Kenny Sansom, Mike Duxbury, Terry Butcher, Graham Roberts, Alvin Martin, Russell Osman.

Midfielders — Sammy Lee, John Gregory, Gary Mabbutt, Bryan Robson, Glenn Hoddle, Ray Wilkins, Alan Devonshire.

Strikers — Paul Mariner, Tony Woodcock, Trevor Francis, Luther Blissett, Peter Withe, John Barnes, Mark Chamberlain.

McEnroe breaks cup record

DUBLIN (R) — John McEnroe broke Arthur Ashe's record of 27 Davis Cup singles wins for the United States here on Sunday but was accused of intimidation in his 9-7, 6-3, 6-3 victory over Matt Doyle of Ireland.

The Wimbledon Champion took 2¼ hours to overcome Doyle, ranked 129th in the world, and secure the win which gave the U.S. an unassailable 3-1 lead in their Davis Cup relegation play-off tie.

He contested several line calls in the first set and Ireland captain Michael Hickey said afterwards: "I think McEnroe set out to intimidate the linesman early in the game. It is easy to see why, at crucial points, he gets the benefit of the doubt."

McEnroe described the allegations as "pretty funny" and said: "I don't think I need to intimidate linesmen to beat Matt Doyle." He said afterwards he had been suffering from a stomach upset before the match.

It was the American's 40th

Davis Cup win — 28 singles and 12 doubles. On Saturday he partnered Peter Fleming to a doubles win over Doyle and Sean Sorensen which took him past the old U.S. combined record of victories set by Vic Seixas in the 1950s.

McEnroe's temper flared in the 14th game when two dubious line calls went against him. When the umpire asked about his complaint, the American retorted: "Don't worry, I'm only talking about the price of tea in China."

The incident seemed to motivate McEnroe and he hit four clean winners to break Doyle and take the set. He broke the Irishman again in the fourth game of the second set with fine passing shots and did not lose the upper hand.

But in the final set he received a warning for stamping on his racket.

Eliot Teltscher, beaten by Doyle on the opening day, made it 4-1 for the U.S. with a 14-16, 10-8, 8-6 win over Sean Sorensen in the final dead rubber.

British businessman attempts new land speed record

GERLACH, Nevada (R) — A four-ton, gold-painted, jet-powered British car is being tuned in this small western town for an attempt on the world land speed record.

"Thrust 2," basically a cockpit on either side of a Rolls-Royce avon fighter engine mounted on four aluminium wheels, is parked behind the motel, just along from Bruno's Bar and gambling casino — usually the only attraction in Gerlach, hidden along a side road in the Nevada desert.

Only the weather is holding back the attempt, which will be made later this week provided the sun shines.

The driver of "Thrust 2" is Richard Noble, 37, a British businessman who has dreamed for the past nine years of breaking the record.

A week after Australia II defeated Liberty in the America's Cup to end 132 years of American sailing supremacy, Noble is trying to end 20 years of American domination on land.

An enthusiastic, boyish-looking man who still uses words like "super" and "gosh," he tells reporters: "This is a non-profit thing. I am doing it simply because I want Britain to have the record again."

But time, money and desert are running out for the \$1.8m project, sponsored by 213 British firms

and a supporters' club.

Noble's 30-member team, which has spent the past three weeks at Gerlach, is now waiting for sunshine and wind to dry the surface crust of the yellow mud at nearby black rock desert after three days of rain last week.

"I admit we are becoming tight on finances and I don't know how much longer we can afford to stay here," said the project spokesman, David Tremayne.

"The first chance we have of a record attempt, we have to grab it."

Noble has so far carved up with his aluminium wheels nine of the 16 tracks marked out like bowling alleys across the desert. Tremayne said there is no room for any fresh tracks.

To establish a new record, Noble must beat by at least one per cent the present record of 622.407 miles per hour (1,001.667 kph), set by American Gary Gabelich in his rocket-powered 'Blue Flame' on October 23, 1970.

This means an average of nearly 629 miles per hour (1,012 kph) over two runs of a measured mile (1.6 km) within one hour.

Before last week's rain Noble clocked 622.837 miles per hour (1,002.359 kph) in one run with his engine at full thrust, but trouble with the rehear power booster brought his speed down to 200

miles per hour (320 kph) on his return run.

Drag is proving a big problem. During their wait for the sun, the technicians have placed small metal wedges ahead of the front wheels and brought the tail down to help improve the aerodynamics.

To cut the drag, Noble experimented with four-inch-wide (10 cm) wheels last week instead of the regular six-inch-wide (15 cm) wheels, but found they upset the handling of his car.

When he makes his attempt, Noble will kiss his wife, Sally, and their two children, Miranda, aged 4, and Genevieve, 2, before squeezing into one of the cramped cockpits.

"I am always worried for Richard, but I know he wants to do this," Mrs. Noble said. She runs her husband's supporters' club.

When the 25-foot-long (eight metre) engine from a British Air Force Lightning fighter pushes, Noble from standstill to more than 600 miles per hour (965 kph) in 35 seconds, all the townspeople are expected to make the 15-mile (24 km) journey across desert scrubland to black rock to watch.

"The people here have been wonderfully warm to us," Tremayne said. "You would think they would want the United States to keep the record, but we have found nothing but support for us."

Australia sticks to Davis Cup date

SYDNEY (R) — Australia Monday emphasised their Davis Cup tennis final would go ahead as planned in Melbourne from December 26-28 despite reports opponents Sweden wanted a change of dates.

Lawn Tennis Association of Australia (LTA) President Brian Tobin said: "There is no way we will be able to change with the tight playing schedule in world and Australian tennis."

Sweden's non-playing captain Hans Olsson has said the dates he wants are December 16-18 which would enable his team to enter the final Grand Slam tournament of the year, the Australian Open starting on November 28, and give them grass court practice.

Tobin said he had discussed the dates for the final with International Tennis Federation (ITF) President Philippe Chatrier.

"If Sweden wants a change then they will have to appeal to the ITF, but there is no way we would be in conflict with the New South Wales Open."

Egypt clinches African Men's Hockey Cup

CAIRO (R) — Egypt won the African Men's Hockey Cup when they beat Zimbabwe 2-1 here on Sunday to pip Kenya for the trophy in the six-nation competition.

Egypt and Kenya both amassed eight points from five matches and had a similar goal difference, but Egypt scored one more goal than Kenya to clinch the title.

An International Hockey Federation official told reporters after the match the federation would meet in January to select the team to represent Africa in the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics.

Spain's Juan Calzado said the federation would examine the record of prominent African sides before making its decision. "Winning the African Cup will not be the only factor considered," he said.

Zimbabwe penned the Egyptians in their goal area early on Sunday, but free-scoring Egyptian inside-left Ali Al Shourbagi put his side ahead in the 18th minute from a rebound.

Zimbabwe inside-left Peter Hogg levelled the score in the 44th minute after a dazzling solo run, but three minutes later Ali Shourbagi scored again from a cross to take his tournament tally to six goals.

After Egypt's second goal, Zimbabwe strikers Sadik Duda, Chris Trautmann and McChery came close, while at the other end goalkeeper Alexander Debaras pulled off several spectacular saves from shots on Egypt's rare breaks upfield.

Spurs wins 1st live TV match

LONDON (R) — Tottenham Hotspur beat Nottingham Forest 2-1 here on Sunday in the first English League soccer match in 23 years to receive live television coverage.

Spurs staged a two-hour entertainment spectacular before the game to lure fans from their TV sets at home and were rewarded with the biggest crowd of the Eng-

lish weekend soccer programme — 30,956, and only 66 less than at the same fixture last year.

Tottenham did most of the attacking and midfield maestro Glenn Hoddle turned in an impressive performance in front of England manager Bobby Robson, who named his squad for a European Championship match against Hungary on Monday.

REQUIRED

English company requires cook and a maid for flats in Irbid.

Tel. 811345 Ext. 6

FOR RENT OR SALE

De luxe villa built on 880 metres. 3 bedrooms, large living and dining rooms, 4 bathrooms. Separate full accommodation for maid or driver. Garage and water well plus big garden. Central heating and telephone.

Location: Alla Heights
Contact tel: 812304

TIME

- THE COUNTDOWN BEGINS (Deployment draws near)
- WHY THE DOLLAR SOARS (Cover story on currencies)
- THE IRA'S GREAT ESCAPE (Maze-Prison fails to hold 38 terrorists)
- REAGAN RISES IN U.S. POLL (President makes best showing in two years)
- A FRAGILE PEACE IN LEBANON (Cease-fire holds — for now)
- OLD WARRIORS GATHER IN SPAIN (Veterans of the International Brigade)

INVITATION TO BID

Ministry of Education/Projects Directorate announces the rebidding of (general furniture) which is part of the 3rd Educational Project:-

Companies and agents of manufacturers are invited to collect copies of this tender from the Projects Directorate/ Ministry of Education — starting 3rd October 1983.

Closing date will be at 10.00 a.m., Nov. 20, 1983

Projects Director
Barakat Tarawneh

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
WANTED
FOR
CILCON - CIVIL CONSTRUCTION CO.
located in Shmeisani

Fluent English is more essential than Arabic; typing, shorthand and various secretarial works;
Working hours: Saturday — Thursday
8:30-13:30 & 15:30-18:30

Please contact tel. no. 667758 or 661293
P.O. Box 5011, Amman

LABELLE SALON

THE International Hairdresser

675828 SHMEISANI

appointments only

Jawharat Amman Building

AL DINAR

FLAME TASTY GRILLED BURGERS

Welcomes you to take a bite and enjoy a great tasting juicy flame grilled Big Mac, Quarter Pounder, cheese-burger, beef burger, hot, tasty, mouthwatering burgers. Served with golden French fries.

Don't forget Wed III Unlimited chicken for one dinar.

Please contact 873344

Location: Al Dinar, 100m from Al Wajid Street

WORLD

Marcos says riots affect economy

MANILA (R) — President Ferdinand Marcos has appealed to business leaders to dissuade their executives and other workers from joining illegal street demonstrations, saying they compounded the monetary problems of the Philippines.

He told a meeting of entrepreneurs at the presidential palace Sunday night that the disturbances were being wrongly interpreted by foreign investors as showing a lack of political and economic stability.

His appeal followed violent demonstrations, particularly in Manila's financial district of Makati, after the murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino last month.

Ten people have been killed and scores injured in the anti-government protests, the worst since Mr. Marcos lifted martial law in 1981. The opposition is demanding his resignation.

"It is crucial to stop these violent demonstrations as quickly as possible so as to assure our businessmen and friends abroad that the situation here is well in hand," Mr. Marcos said.

Mr. Marcos gave no figures, but official sources have said the Philippines is expected to have a balance of payments deficit this year of between \$600 million and \$800 million.

It has \$13 billion of long-term and \$4.5 billion of short-term debt. Officials have estimated that \$200 million U.S. dollars has left the country since Mr. Aquino's murder on Aug. 21.

The president also met his security chiefs, including armed forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fabian Ver and Defence Minister Juan Ponce, Sunday night for discussions on the political situation.

Meanwhile, the army has launched a major counter-insurgency operation against guerrillas who killed 45 soldiers and civilians in an ambush in the southern Philippines, military officials said Monday.

Six civilians and 39 soldiers were killed and nine troops wounded in the largest attack by communist guerrillas of the outlawed New Peoples Army (NPA) for several months in the area, they said.

An army truck was fired on in the town of Gudod, Zamboanga Del Sur Province, on Thursday. Local military sources said about 70 members of the NPA were responsible.

The civilians who died in the incident included a woman and her five-year-old child. They had hitched a ride with the military, according to the officials.



Freelance writer Ricardo Ramos resists arrest Friday at an anti-government demonstration. Plainclothes policemen nabbed Ramos at the demonstration in Manila's financial district. (A.P. wirephoto)

Medium range missile deadlock affects START

By John Rogers

LONDON (R) — The chill in U.S.-Soviet relations and approaching deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Europe have cast a pall over strategic arms reduction talks between the superpowers which resume in Geneva this week.

Western analysts believe there is little prospect of agreement in the talks, dubbed "START" by Washington, until deadlock over medium-range missiles is resolved.

The intricate talks on limiting the superpowers' strategic, or intercontinental, nuclear arsenals resume on Thursday after a meeting the previous day between chief negotiators Edward Rowny and Victor Karpov.

But separate Geneva "Euro-missile" talks on intermediate-range Nuclear Forces (INF), already under way after a summer recess, will hold the spotlight with less than three months to go before NATO starts basing U.S. Pershing II and Cruise missiles in Britain. West Germany and Italy if there is no agreement at the conference table.

Present signs are that neither set of discussions is likely to produce a swift breakthrough with U.S.-Soviet relations at their coolest for years following the Soviet shooting-down of a South Korean airliner a month ago and vitriolic speeches by Presidents Yuri Andropov and Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Rowny raised hopes last month when he told the Washington Post he believed a preliminary strategic arms accord, covering overall guidelines, was possible by the end of the year.

A senior U.S. arms control official said later this was all but inconceivable.

Mr. Karpov also held out no hopes of an early accord when the last round ended in early August. Accusing the U.S. of marking time, he said "the American position is not one for agreement."

The strategic arms talks, successor to the previous SALT talks, began in June last year with the superpowers discussing cuts in land- and sea-based intercontinental nuclear warheads and delivery vehicles.

The United States has about 1,700 missiles against 2,350 for the Soviet Union, excluding nuclear-armed bombers. The Soviet Union wants cuts in missiles and nuclear-armed bombers which would leave each side about 1,800.

Both sides made concessions in the last round, the fourth, and the U.S. tabled a draft treaty which it said demonstrated flexibility on key issues in the highly technical discussions.

The senior U.S. official said there could be no agreement without a separate INF accord and resolving two key issues in the strategic talks.

'Throw-weight' factor

These were over Moscow's demand to tally all nuclear weapons together and U.S. insistence on limiting Soviet missile lifting power, or "throw-weight", which would require reducing the number of big Soviet SS-17, 18 and 19 missiles.

Western sources say the U.S. has dropped demands for a ceiling of 850 land- and sea-based missiles on each side and would settle for about 1,200 — closer to the overall limit of 1,800 on each side by 1990 proposed by Moscow, which would include bombers.

They say Washington is ready to compromise on its target of 2,500 land-based warheads if total destructive power is significantly reduced.

U.S. officials stress that Washington's position is flexible and it is ready to listen to any formula Moscow proposes for limiting throw-weight.

The Soviet Union argues that the U.S. is seeking a settlement which concentrates on land-based missiles, of which the Soviet Union has a majority, but refuses to take into account U.S. superiority in bombers and air- and submarine-launched missiles.

Moscow says the U.S. is building up its forces while the Soviet Union is discussing cuts in existing missiles.

The MX would not be a negotiating lever for Washington "because we will find something to counter it," Mr. Karpov said in August.

Western arms experts in Moscow say the Soviet Union's main arms control priority at present is to prevent deployment of the U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and, for this reason, it might take one of two lines in the strategic arms talks.

It might make a concession which could inspire a U.S. concession on medium-range missiles or, more probably, stonewall on strategic weapons while making clear there will be no movement on that front if the planned deployments go ahead.

COLUMN 8

British nobles an endangered species

LONDON (R) — Britain's aristocrats face a prospect of extinction in 300 years, unless modern medicine comes to their aid, according to an author specialising in royalty and nobility, Robert Lacey, in his latest book "Aristocrats" out Monday cites vanishing dukedoms, declining marquesses and earls, and dwindling viscounts. At the present rate, he says, Britain's 800 hereditary peers are facing extinction in three centuries, unless scientists can make advances that improve the fertility factor among the nobility to give them more heirs.

'Abortions safer for teenagers'

BOSTON (R) — Abortions are safer for teenagers than for older women, according to a study by the Federal Centers for Disease Control. "Teenagers generally have similar or lower rates of complications after legal abortion," Dr. William Cates, who with two other researchers surveyed records of about 164,000 abortions performed between 1971 and 1978, said in the New England Journal of Medicine. Specifically, the researchers found that teenagers receiving abortions had a lower death rate: 13 out of every million abortions compared with 20 out of every million for women in their 20s. The report made no comment on psychological effects of abortion on teenagers.

'The human fly' burgles towers

TORONTO (R) — A thief, dubbed "the human fly", has burgled at least 40 apartments by scaling the outside of Toronto's high-rise blocks, police said. The thief, who scales buildings by jumping from one balcony to another, burgled eight apartments last weekend, the highest on the ninth floor of a 12-storey building. Toronto police said the thief had climbed as high as the 17th floor and in one climb stole \$5,800 in cash, a bottle of wine and a stereo. "We don't know what he is using to climb the buildings,"

Liverpool decides to honour Beatles

LIVERPOOL, England (R) — Liverpool council has ended years of controversy by agreeing to make the Beatles freemen of their city, the pop group's birthplace. The surviving Beatles, Paul McCartney, Ringo Starr and George Harrison, are to be asked to receive the scrolls at a special ceremony in this northern English port where the "fab four" launched their dazzling career in the 1960s. The civic honour for John Lennon, murdered in New York in 1980, is being granted posthumously. Liberal councillor Rosemary Cooper, the proposer, told reporters: "This is not about the private lives of the Beatles, but about musical talent... the Beatles are of Liverpool and belong to Liverpool."

Laser restores woman's sight

LONDON (R) — Grandmother Christine Stevens, blind for 43 years, can see again because of a revolutionary operation using laser techniques. "I can't begin to describe my joy," she said Sunday. "The main pleasure is being able to see my family." Mrs. Stevens, 61, of Castleford in Yorkshire, north England, saw her husband, daughter and two grandchildren for the first time. But her husband, Fred, 62, cannot see her. He has been blind since childhood and doctors hold little prospect of helping him.

Sri Lanka to assist riot-hit

COLOMBO (R) — The Sri Lankan government has announced a scheme of tax concessions and financial assistance to rebuild property damaged during ethnic violence in the island last July. A government spokesman, Rear Adm. Alfred Perera, told reporters the scheme would include loans for landlords or owners of affected property, waiving of duty on machinery and equipment imported to replace that destroyed in the violence, and 100 per cent tax exemption of money spent on repair work.

Reagan's visit in doubt

WASHINGTON (R) — The White House raised the possibility that President Reagan might postpone or cancel his controversial visit to the Philippines when it said Monday the itinerary of his tour of Asia in November was being reviewed.

U.S. officials have voiced concern about Mr. Reagan's safety in Manila in view of the violent anti-government protests there after the murder of Filipino opposition leader Benigno Aquino six weeks ago.

The White House issued its brief statement in response to inquiries about Mr. Reagan's Manila visit. It said the two-week trip, which also includes stops in South Korea, Japan, Indonesia and Thailand, was being reviewed because the first half of November would be particularly busy in terms of legislative activity in Washington.

A White House spokesman declined to elaborate on the statement or to say whether the Manila visit was in doubt.

Some members of Congress, as well as opposition leaders in the Philippines, have urged Mr. Reagan to call off the one-day visit on Nov. 5.

Mr. Marcos has said cancellation of the visit may harm agreements under which the United States uses military bases in the Philippines.

He said Monday on U.S. television that cancellation would be a setback for his government, but the main consideration was Mr. Reagan's safety and that the final decision was Mr. Reagan's alone.

In Manila, more than 20,000 workers at U.S. military bases in the Philippines went on indefinite strike Monday demanding higher wages.

Union President Roberto Flores told Reuters that pickets had been set up at six U.S. military facilities on the main island of Luzon, including Subic Bay naval base, home of the U.S. Seventh Fleet.

He denied the strike was in any way political, saying the workers wanted the bases to remain in the country.

A spokesman for the Subic Bay naval base said picket lines outside the gates were peaceful and orderly, but U.S. personnel had not been allowed to leave the premises.

The strike, the second in four years, was called by the Federation of Civilian Employees Association after negotiations with the base management broke down. Mr. Flores said.

Reagan's rating reported high

NEW YORK (R) — A public opinion poll released Sunday said U.S. public approval of President Reagan was at a two-year high and for the first time in 18 months a majority of voters surveyed said they hoped he would seek a second term.

The Time magazine poll, based on a telephone survey of 1,000 registered voters from Sept. 20-22, showed little change in support for Democratic presidential hopefuls, with former Vice President Walter Mondale holding a slight lead over Ohio Sen. John Glenn.

East German flees to West

HANOVER, West Germany (R) — The fourth successful escape in six days over the heavily-guarded East German border was reported Monday by West German officials in Lower Saxony.

The escapee, a 20-year-old East German mechanic, managed to cross the frontier unharmed during the night, they said.

Two construction workers fled safely across the border late last week.

Swiss put 4 Poles on trial

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (R) — The trial of four Polish gunmen accused of occupying the Polish embassy in Bern a year ago and holding its occupants hostage for 72 hours opened here Monday.

The group allegedly threatened to blow the building up together with 13 embassy staff and a visitor unless the Warsaw government lifted martial law and released political prisoners.

They were captured on Sept. 9, 1982, by police commandos who stormed the building and released the hostages unhurt.

Malaysia warns religious extremists

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam said that a group of government servants, university staff and former military officers were trying to turn Malaysia into an Islamic republic.

They were influenced by an Islamic republic in the Middle East which wanted Muslims to reject monarchy in Malaysia, he told a political rally in the southern state of Negari Sembilan Sunday. He did not name any country.

Datuk Musa was apparently referring to Iran.

Datuk Musa said parliamentary democracy would be threatened if the group was allowed to continue and warned Malaysians not to be influenced by foreign ideologies.

Datuk Musa said government had information that some foreign Muslim women leaders visiting Malaysia had met women leaders of an opposition party as well as Muslim undergraduates of a local university and advocated revolution to create an Islamic state.

He said the action taken against them was appropriate as they had been financed by another country to carry out the activities in Saudi Arabia.

Referring to the arrest and deportation of seven Malaysian pilgrims from Saudi Arabia early this month, he said they were found to be carrying anti-Saudi pamphlets and photographs of the Iranian revolutionary leader Ayatollah Khomeini.

New Corsican separatist group formed

BASTIA, Corsica (R) — A new separatist grouping has emerged in Corsica following the banning last week by the French government of the Mediterranean island's Council of Nationalist Committees (CCN), political sources said Monday.

They said the new group, called the Corsican Movement for Autodetermination (MCA), was formed after a meeting here Sunday night.

The sources said it would be based in the old town of Corte and would comprise several members of the banned CCN, which government spokesman Max Gallo said last week had links with the outlawed National Front for the Liberation of Corsica (FLNC).

The FLNC was banned by President Francois Mitterrand in January this year in a bid to halt mounting political violence on the island.

The FLNC claimed responsibility for the murder last month of Pierre-Jean Massimi, secretary general of Corsica's regional council.

The sources said the new group also included nationalists who had not been involved with the CCN. At Sunday night's meeting a five-man secretariat was created with the job of organising local groups in the island's various regions.

Angry householders fail to appreciate 'sprayer of Zurich' merits of the

By Marcus Ferrar
Reuter

ZURICH — Is Harald Naegeli an artist of whom Switzerland's largest city should be proud? Or is "the sprayer of Zurich" just a criminal on the run?

For 70 Swiss cultural figures protesting against efforts to extradite him from West Germany, the spidery men sprayed by Naegeli on walls all over Zurich are a new form of art.

But to Zurich prosecutors, the 42-year-old trained psychologist is a criminal convicted of willful damage to property. They want him back to serve a nine-month sentence handed down by a Zurich court in 1981.

West German authorities who detained the sprayer on an international arrest warrant on the Baltic coast in August are in no hurry to comply. A local court passed Switzerland's extradition request to the supreme court in Karlsruhe and released him on 40,000 marks (\$15,000) bail.

Naegeli's heyday of paint-spraying coincided with a violent youth challenge to Zurich's Protestant ethics of hard work, discipline and cleanliness in 1980. He eventually fell into a police trap while on one of his nocturnal prowls, but disappeared before his trial and was convicted in his absence.

The 70 Swiss protesters, including writer Friedrich Duerrenmatt and sculptor Jean Tinguely, have demanded that the extradition request be withdrawn. They say Naegeli is harmless and that his sprayings have "considerable artistic value."

Writer Adolf Muschg said Switzerland risks making itself look ridiculous. "The whole affair makes me feel ashamed for Switzerland and for Zurich," he said in a radio debate.

A local architect is suing the Zurich authorities for "destroying works of art" by scrubbing out the spider men graffiti, but the city council is standing fast.

"If a house-owner wants to keep his wall white and clean, nobody has a right to draw on it," councillor Max Bryner said. "It is a clear case of willful damage."

Sixty-three West German artists have also appealed for leniency. Painter Joseph Beuys says the graffiti should be considered as "a gift to Zurich."

A Dueseldorf museum director praised them as "full of wit, inspiration, light cheerfulness and charm", and a technical high school in the German town of Wiesbaden has invited Naegeli to lecture on "forms of visual communication."

The mayor of Osnabrueck asked Naegeli to decorate the bare concrete walls in his city, but he declined on the grounds that this would limit his freedom of action.

A Basle university professor suggests the sprayings should be treated as an exhibition, with admirers paying an "entrance fee" into a fund to compensate angry house-owners.

But other letters to newspapers have said artistic merit is no grounds for privileged leniency.

In an interview with the mass-circulation Blick newspaper, Naegeli said: "I believe I have made Zurich more beautiful... I am an artist who is striving for autonomy and freedom."

But the Zurich court which passed sentence in 1981 decided Naegeli could not be held fully responsible for his actions because of the state of his mind.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
© 1983 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc.

WATCH THAT BREAK

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ Q2
♥ 10843
♦ 10764
♣ 1085

WEST EAST
♠ 108764 ♠ 93
♥ K62 ♥ QJ95
♦ 9 ♦ QJ52
♣ QJ74 ♣ K96

SOUTH
♠ AKJ5
♥ A7
♦ AK83
♣ A32

The bidding:
South West North East
2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
2 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 3 NT Pass
Pass Pass
Opening lead: Four of ♠.

When communication between your hand and dummy is no problem, you can sometimes recover from a misplay. But when there is a dearth of entries, you usually have to make every one of them count.

North used the Stayman Convention over South's two no trump rebid in the hope that he might find a four-card heart suit in his partner's hand. Nevertheless, we would have passed two no trump, even though South had promised 23-24 points by his bidding—the chances for game with such a weak hand were remote, and the fact that this hand is an exception proves that we are men of

principle.

Since declarer had shown a spade suit and North had implied a heart suit, West elected to attack with a club. Students of holdup plays might be tempted to duck a round of clubs, but it would be the wrong play here. The lead has marked West with only four clubs, and a heart shift by East was much more threatening.

South made the correct play by winning the ace of clubs, but then he fell from grace. He had eight fast tricks, and the ninth could be developed only from the diamond suit. So declarer cashed the two high diamonds, then conceded defeat when West showed out on the second round.

While it is true that diamonds rated to break 3-2, declarer should have given himself an extra chance in the suit. He could handle a 4-1 break if either East or West held a singleton honor, or even if West had a singleton nine. To do so he would have to put dummy's only entry to good use.

Declarer should cash only one high diamond. If East plays an honor, declarer continues with another high diamond and all is well. But if West drops either the nine or an honor, declarer must cross to dummy with the spade entry and lead the second round of diamonds from dummy. If East plays low, declarer inserts the eight and the contract is secure.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.